

VIA BRINDISI.]

The London and China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 726.]

LONDON, MONDAY, JULY 30, 1877.

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Latest Advices.

Ports	OUTWARD.		HOMeward.
	From London.	Arrived out.	Received July 30.
JAPAN—Yokohama	April 13	May 30	June 6
Yedo	—	—	" 2
Osaka and Hiogo	—	—	" 3
Hakodadi	—	—	May 29
Nagasaki	—	—	June 4
CHINA—Peking	—	—	" 4
Tien-tsin	—	—	May 31
Chefoo	—	—	June 6
New-chwang	—	—	" 4
Hankow	" 13	June 1	May 31
Kiu-kiang	—	—	June 10
Chin-kiang	—	—	" 9
Shanghai	" 27	" 7	June 12
Ningpo	—	—	" 8
Foochow	—	—	" 13
Formosa	—	—	" 14
Amoy	—	—	" 15
Swatow	May 11	" 15	" 14
Hong Kong	—	—	" 15
Canton	—	—	" 13
MACAO	—	—	" 18
PHILIPPINES—	—	—	" 14
Manila	Apr. 27	" 3	" 6
COCHIN-CHINA	—	—	" 13
Saigon	May 4	" 7	" 16
SIAM—Bangkok	—	—	" 16
BORNEO—	—	—	" 16
Lahuan	—	—	" 24
Sarawak	—	—	" 26
JAVA—Batavia	—	—	" 21
Samang	—	—	July 5
Sourabaya	—	—	" 3
MALACCA STRAITS—	—	—	—
Singapore	" 25	" 23	—
Penang	" 26	" 21	—
Ceylon—	—	—	—
Galle	—	—	—
Colombo	—	—	—

THE MAILS, &c.

The P. and O. mail, with the advices dated as above, was delivered, via Brindisi, this morning, its due date. There are no later Japan advices via San Francisco. The next inward (French) mail, from Yokohama 18th, Shanghai 17th, Hong Kong 23rd June, Singapore 1st July, which is due, via Marseilles, on Monday next, the 6th proximo, left Marseilles yesterday, and will reach London to-morrow, six days early.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail per P. and O. steamers to Brindisi, Venice and Southampton.—Lists not to hand.

Per steamer *Glauco* (Holt's line), arrived July 29.—From Shanghai: Mr. J. H. Cheverton and attendant.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Sindh*, from Marseilles, July 29.—To Yokohama: Messrs. Lenz, L. Bosolo, Imberti, Mazzocchi, Butta, Anchiosi Ricciardi, and Ragnoti. To Batavia: Messrs. F. Smeding, Jandel, and Klaing. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Oppen and children, Koh Seang Tat, Capt. Child. To Colombo: Mr. R. Lyon. To Galle: M. P. Sario.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Yangtze*, from Marseilles, Aug. 12.—To Colombo: Sir James and Lady Longden and family, Mr. A. N. Hayne, A.D.C. To Singapore: Eight Spanish missionaries.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Ass*, from Marseilles, August 26.—To Yokohama: Mrs. Sutton and children. To Hong Kong: Mr. J. D. Hutchison.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Amazon*, from Marseilles, Sept. 9.—To Batavia: J. Van Vliet. To Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Grieve.

Per P. and O. steamer *Khedive*, from Southampton, July 26.—To Hong Kong: Mrs. and Miss Wells, Commander Hunt, Messrs. F. J. Russell, C. L. Vasey, A. Lynch, G. Bolster, and F. H. Sawyer. To Penang: Mr. and Mrs. D. Brown and two children, Miss Scott, Mr. Buttery. To Ceylon: Mr. E. I. T. Collas.

Per P. and O. steamer *Bokhara*, from Southampton, August 9.—To Singapore: Mrs. Trotter and two daughters.

Per P. and O. steamer *Hydaspes*, from Southampton, August 23.—To Shanghai: Mrs. Tisdall. To Penang: Lieut. and Mrs. Fox. To Colombo: J. Trubridge.

Per steamer *Glencast*, from London, July 18.—For Shanghai: Capt. Stewart and Mr. J. T. Lamb.

Per O. and O. steamer *Oceanic*, from San Francisco.—To Yokohama: Paul Ozier, Thos. W. Knox, J. Okada, S. Oku, A. A. Meyer. To Hong Kong: Mrs. Gray, E. Manuel.

Per steamer *Prins Hendrik*, from Nieuwediep to Batavia, July 21.—Mr. H. J. Hofstede, Mrs. W. Warnas, Mr. and Mrs. D. Dijkers and two children, Mrs. de Hoogh-lanckhous, Mrs. L. van Beek, Mr. W. H. Hofstede, Mr. T. L. Verspeeten, Mrs. Schröder and three children, Mrs. Muller, Mr. H. Fokker, Mr. L. J. Hoogkamer, Mr. Houghton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Niesten, Mr. J. A. H. van Haarlem, Mr. F. H. Marting, Mr. F. Versteeg and daughter, Mr. A. W. H. K. Bothuis Andraes, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Vemer, Mr. G. E. Rojer, Mr. S. Mesch, Mr. J. S. C. F. Blankensteyn; ten subaltern officers, 150 soldiers; Mr. A. H. Tuinburg, Mr. N. H. Jonge Jan, Mr. R. Zalm, Mr. A. Hendriks, Mr. B. Kenhoorn; four subaltern officers, and thirty-nine sailors.

Per steamer *Ulysses* (Holt's line), from Liverpool, July 28.—To Penang: Mr. Svenson. To Shanghai: Miss Elder.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

NAGASAKI.

The *Rising Sun* says the British barque *Ville de Lille* has been chartered as a store ship by the Japanese Government at the high rate of, it is stated, \$1,500 per month. On two days last week she was busy unloading ammunition, &c., from the *Acantha*, and is now lying down the bay nearly opposite Tategami.—On the 23rd ult. the French gunboat *Surprise* left for Kobe, and next day the U.S.S. *Kearsarge* left, it was believed for Kagoshima. It is rumoured that the U.S. Minister at Yokohama, not being perfectly satisfied with the information derived from the Government, the *Kearsarge* has been sent down with a view of observing the position of affairs.—About one A.M. on the 25th ult. an engineer in the Mitsu Bishi employ, while walking along the Bund, was fired at by two Japanese and wounded in the head. When seen at 2.30 A.M. by the medical officer of H.M.S. *Lily* he was found to have received a lacerated wound of the right temple, which fortunately proved of small moment. No cause can be assigned for the outrage.—A small steam flour-mill is in course of erection on the Tokitsu-road, not far from Goto Machi, Nagasaki. The machinery arrived some time ago, and the buildings would have been finished before this, but for some opposition on the part of the neighbouring farmers. Although the engine is only three horse-power, it is hoped, now that the native population are beginning to appreciate bread as an article of diet, that the present movement may be the means of establishing a new trade in this part of the country. The mill was originally little better than an experiment, but possibly it may prove a decided success, as the wounded soldiers are ordered bread among their rations.

CHINA.

TIENTSIN.

The *North China Daily News* correspondent writes:—

I have just returned from the city. Not so many beggars are on the street as there were a month ago. I hear from the Chinese the rains have been quite general throughout the province. Spring rains are always very light, but this year the showers have been exceptionally heavy, and the wheat is said to be looking very fine. So I think another month will see the famine, ended so far as this province is concerned. Where no rain has fallen, what will the end be? I have heard of no news concerning anything or anyone. There is much sickness amongst the Chinese. To-night rain is threatening, but its fall is doubtful.

H.E. George F. Seward reached here this evening with his family, and goes on to Chefoo to-morrow, by the *Hae-shin* (late *Shihli*), where they will spend the summer.

From parts of the interior we hear that the severity of the suffering seems to be past. In one place a severe hailstorm has beaten down the wheat badly, and it is difficult to say to what

extent the yield will be affected by it; the stalks may straighten up again. Rain has fallen in many places, and crops promise well. We learn that the Chinese Government has sent a note to each of the Foreign Ministers in Peking, expressing thanks for the very liberal and practical manner in which foreigners have shown their sympathy for the poor sufferers from famine during the past winter. It is thought to indicate a good state of feeling on the part of foreigners. It is a pity that the Government does not manifest a better state of feeling for its own suffering thousands, and institute such reforms and improvements as would render such terrible and wide-spread suffering as the last few months have witnessed an impossibility.

Our Bund is covered with cargo, extending even into the cross streets, and rendering locomotion exceedingly difficult. The appearance is quite disgraceful to our otherwise neat little settlement, and it is to be sincerely hoped it may not continue so long.

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 10th June; the Shanghai French mail from London, April 20, was received on the 3rd June, and the following P. and O. mail of April 27 arrived out on the 7th June.

A new trouble has, it appears, arisen in connection with the *Lekin* Dues question. It will be remembered that when it was notified that *lekin* would no longer be collected within the area of the Foreign Settlements, the native merchants residing in the City and suburbs claimed exemption also, declaring that they would remove into the Settlement if it were not granted. The late Taoutai, Feng, yielded; and the outside hongts have since enjoyed the same immunity from *lekin* as those within the Settlements. The new Taoutai, however, seems to take a different view. He appears to intend having his "pound of flesh" at all costs; and a warrant has been issued against certain of the principal dealers in cotton goods in the City and Nantow suburb.

No mention is made in the document of foreign cloth as the article to be taxed; and the document is so framed that an ordinary reader might suppose only native cloth was to be the subject of the squeeze; but the Chinese interested say that this omission is intentional, in order that foreigners shall have no pretext for interfering, and that foreign goods are really aimed at. The notice has been addressed to four of the principal dealers in Foreign cloths (hongts, in fact, that have very little to do with native manufactures), and they seem to understand its drift, and fully expect they will be made to pay up, not only in the future but for past exemption. If their fears are realised, they are said to contemplate putting their former threat into execution—viz., migrating to the Settlements.

A meeting of shareholders in the North China Insurance Company has been held, to consider a proposal for re-forming the company upon a permanent basis at the expiry of the present term. It was explained that the object was to build up a reserve fund, as the present subscribed capital of the company did not suffice for the increasing business which was within its power. A resolution in favour of reconstituting the company as a permanent one, to commence business on the 1st January next, was passed, and the present directors were elected a provisional committee. The Chairman, in explaining the object of the meeting to the shareholders, said:—The changes which the directors recommended were most important; contemplating, as they did, making the Company permanent instead of triennial. They had had the careful consideration not only of the directors, but of the Home Committee, influential shareholders, who fully approved them. He might remark that the Committee wished the Company registered, but that was impossible; the Court here was unable to register. The next important thing was building up a reserve. It was suggested that a division of profits should be made as at present, viz., $\frac{1}{2}$ to shareholders in proportion to the number of shares held; $\frac{1}{4}$ to shareholders in proportion to the net premium paid or influenced by them; and out of the $\frac{1}{4}$ attaching to the shares, to set aside each year for the formation of a Reserve Fund, until the same amounts to Tls. 400,000, such sums as the shareholders may decide to appropriate. It was contemplated at one time to propose that a certain sum should be set aside, each half-year, for a Reserve Fund, till Tls. 400,000 were reached. But on consideration it was thought better such sums as might be voted by shareholders should be set aside. It would of course happen that one half-year would be better than another; and a rigid rule to set aside Tls. 25,000 in June and Tls. 25,000 in December might take too much out of the pockets of shareholders; and the figure had better be left to be decided at the meetings. Then, as regarded the revision of the share list at the close of every three years. This was a necessary clause; and after consulting their legal adviser they found there would be little difficulty in framing a clause empowering the directors to exclude any non-contributing shareholder, and to confine the Company to contributors.

The *Celestial Empire* says:—

We hear that the remaining two million and a half of Hk. taels, making in all a loan of five millions, were settled on Wednesday with a local bank. The only difference between this contract and the former is, that in the present instance the term

of repayment is fixed at seven years instead of ten. Interest 10 per cent., exchange 5s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and repayments of principal and interest to be by half-yearly instalments in six months' bank bills at current rates.

The *North China Herald* publishes the full text of the circular which has been issued with reference to the proposed alteration in the mode of conducting the tea trade, and to which reference was made in this paper some time back. It runs as follows:—

The unsatisfactory result, in recent years, to the importer of China teas is a fact of universal experience; permit me, in our common interest, to ask your attention to a suggestion for obviating what I believe to be one of the causes leading to this result; I refer to the system of sending our buyers from Shanghai to Hankow to meet the article on its way to the former place.

The drawbacks of this system are manifest.

In the first place, most of us are not established in Hankow, and we have to send Chaaszees from their own tea-rooms, where they are "at home," have their own light, and in every other respect are in the most favourable circumstances for exercising an unbiassed judgment, whether as to the desirability of operating or in the selection of their purchases—to a settlement of which it is hardly an exaggeration to say that, for a time, almost the whole population acts and talks as if to secure an interest in Tea were the one end of life.

In the cases to which I now specially allude, our representatives are herded, half-a-dozen together, in the houses of two or three agents, and are thereby exposed to the influences of competition and emulation in the strongest possible form—influences which cannot fail to operate in the most fatal direction, that of causing the individual to mistrust his own judgment, and to be led away by the action of others when this differs from what he has proposed to himself.

Our tasters set out with the one object in view—to buy tea; they have a fleet of steamers impatiently waiting for their purchases; they are agents, called upon to decide a highly speculative question, deprived of the opportunity which they would have in Shanghai of consulting with their chiefs, and they are urged wholly in the direction of operating to the almost total exclusion of the other side of the question.

There are the further arguments in favour of Shanghai, that in view of the hurried manner in which teas are now manipulated and fired, every period which can be interposed between the packing of the tea and the time it is offered for sale is a direct advantage to the purchaser, and that it has a material advantage as against Hankow in being in daily communication by telegram both with the consuming markets and other centres of Tea export.

Why, then, should we stop the leaf halfway between the place of growth and the place where we have located ourselves? As importers of tea, and as property-holders in Shanghai, it is our interest to do all that is possible to restore to that port the position of the Northern Tea Depot, and to this end it is proposed that we should enter into a mutual undertaking not to send either tea-tasters or orders to Hankow for the coming season. Should there be a few dissentients there is no danger that they would get the whip-hand of their neighbours; the Chinese are too astute not to avail themselves of the market in which the greatest buying power exists; they would place extreme limits on tea in Hankow, and failing to obtain them they would order it to Shanghai, for, by nature sanguine and speculative, the natives would have the greatest faith in the greatest number.

I think there can be no doubt that a sufficiently large majority of the tea buying is under control of London firms—either as heads of the Shanghai houses or as entrusting them with orders—to ensure that unanimous, or nearly unanimous action on their part would effect the desired change.

Several large buyers have expressed their desire to co-operate in putting an end to the existing system provided there be some sort of unanimity on the point amongst the trade generally, and to test this, I ask your consideration of the question, and that you will be so good as to sign and return to me one of the enclosed forms, according to the view you adopt.

It is reported that the steamer *Chinkeang* has accepted a long charter to carry Chinese emigrants from the South of China to Australia. Her passengers will not be welcome, at least in Queensland, where there are said to be already twice as many Chinese as can find occupation, and where distress is said to exist in consequence.

We hear that the opposition between the rival companies on the Yangtze is growing keener. It is said that freight is being taken at a tael per ton, with 10 per cent. discount allowed, and that native passengers are travelling to Hankow for 82 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The two Municipal Councils have decided on a uniform width of 39 feet for the Yang-king-pang creek, from the Fohkien-road bridge to the Defence Creek. The French Council propose constructing a bunding on their side, as we are doing on ours. Several purchases of land for the purpose of widening streets on the French Concession are in contemplation.—The granite bunding of the Hwangpoo is to cost Tls. 192 per chang (10 feet); and additions and improvements are to be made to the Municipal Hotel, at a cost of Tls. 14,000.

RAILWAY PROSPECTS.

The *Herald* concludes an article on the above-named subject as follows; the view taken is not over-encouraging:—

There has been a great deal said lately about the Woosung railway, and the prospect of its extension. Rumour has even declared that the removal of the existing plant to Formosa was decided on, and that more substantial material had been ordered to replace it, and to extend the line Soochow-wards. We cannot learn that there is any truth in the report. That there was some talk of banishing the line to Formosa we believe; but even that design is said to have fallen into disfavour—Ting Futai having returned from his recent visit to the island with a less favourable idea of the project. And the real question just now, at Nanking, is said to be whether the line shall not be rooted up altogether at the close of the year. After all the Viceroy may be right! He came here with a reputation which is found to have been very much overrated; but he may still have a fairly correct idea of his own and his countrymen's abilities. He may know that the Chinese are not capable of managing railways, and that if they attempted to do so they would have a smash and bring discredit on an institution which is now in perfect order. They like the little railway to Woosung immensely, and come scores of miles to have a ride in the "fire-dragon carriages;" but it is managed by foreigners at present, and is safe; and of course foreigners cannot be allowed to continue managing it, because—well, because they are foreigners. They may be tolerated on board the C.M.S.N. steamers, because those steamers are supposed to be occupied in doing harm to other foreigners; and what more clever than to use diamond to cut diamond? but unhappily there is no second railway to be ruined; and as, of course, foreigners cannot be allowed to work it, and if Shen Pao-chen is persuaded that the Chinese cannot—what remains but to tear it up? Railways have been constructed, and are working successfully in Japan, Egypt, Turkey and other backward countries, but China thinks they won't suit her, and perhaps she is right. Chinamen are the best judges of their own capabilities, and so long as half the land is occupied by graves, in a manner totally incomprehensible to civilised nations, there is of course the impossibility of avoiding these. It is far better to let the ground lie waste for the benefit of the ancestral bones, than it is to occupy it with roads designed only for the convenience of the living. The Viceroy may be quite right in thinking China should be content with a back seat among nations, and not trying to do what is beyond her.

WENCHOW.

The *North China Daily News* says:—

From Wenchow we have the curious intelligence that the missing *Iorcha Mandarin* has been at last discovered, disguised as a Chinese junk. Mr. C. Schmidt, a pilot, while on his way to the pilot ground, saw a boat that he at once recognised as the missing *Iorcha Mandarin*. He accordingly went to H.B.M.'s Consul and reported the matter, and steps were at once taken to have the crew arrested and the vessel detained, which was accomplished very readily with the assistance of some of the Chinese officials; so that there is at last a prospect of this long-standing act of piracy and murder being brought to a close. What the end will be, or what redress the owners will get, remains to be seen.

The *Courier's* correspondent says:—

Everybody seems to agree that Wenchow is a very charming place. We have even heard of the inland sea through which it is approached compared in point of beauty to the famous inland sea of Japan. Even the town is said to be the cleanest and prettiest ever opened to British trade in China, while the people are friendly and inoffensive. Commercially the prospects of the newly-opened port are hopeful, and although it is not likely there will be much tea exported this year, it is well to remember that formerly Wenchow was an important mart for the noble leaf. Latterly its trade has been diverted into different channels, a number of insignificant coast-ports in the neighbourhood having derived the benefit; but the opening of the city to foreign commerce will no doubt bring this lost trade back again, and conduce to the advantage of both Chinese and foreign merchants, without in any way injuring the prospects of Foochow. Another new field for the energy of tea-tasters is likely to be found in Wuhu, and we hope soon to give our readers a few particulars of the article the Chinese are preparing for the foreign market at this port.

FOOCHOW.

An attempt has again been made at the Foochow Club to pass a vote in favour of having the billiard-rooms open on Sundays, but it has been lost, there being 27 votes in favour of it, and 20 against it—the number of votes required to alter the rule being two-thirds of the total number of members.

HONG KONG.

Dates by this mail extend to the 16th June; the French mail from London, May 4, arrived out on the 11th June, and

the following P. and O. mail of May 11, was received on the 15th June.

The question of the manner in which the natives in the Colony should be governed still occupied public attention. It appeared doubtful whether the Governor intended to interfere with the night-pass system, this being stated on the one side to be the case, while it was denied by others. It is clear, however, from the papers that considerable anxiety prevailed on the subject, and that many changes are likely to occur unless public opinion be found sufficiently strong to restrain the energy which Mr. Hennessy is evidently prepared otherwise to manifest. The sentence of flogging, which had been passed, and, as mentioned by last mail had been suspended, had not been carried out up to the time of the departure of the present mail.

The old (now almost forgotten) *cause celebre*, "Landstein v. The King of Annam," which at one time attracted so much attention in the colony, has again cropped up. The *China Mail* reports that a commissioner of the Annamese King appeared in court on the 14th June, with his full staff, and tendered the \$60,000 in boxes of ingots of sycee in settlement of the plaintiff's claim. The original claim, it may be remembered, was for some \$170,000, and the seizure of the Annamese Government vessel, *Dang Wee*, afforded lively discussions in court some four years ago. At last a compromise was arranged by which the King of Annam, through his representative, undertook to pay \$60,000 in satisfaction of all demands. The terms of agreement came to on the 15th April, 1875, were that the action should be taken as against Yuen Tak How, an Annamese who originally contracted the debts, whether rightly or wrongly, in the name of the King of Annam, instead of as against the King; that the defendant Yuen Tak How was to pay \$60,000 in full of all demands, the same to be paid in Annam; and that the Annamese commissioner, Lai Tin, was to stand security for due payment. Meanwhile the *Dang Wee* was to be released. This arrangement was ratified by the signatures of the parties concerned to a deed on the 23rd April, 1875. The last step was the present tender of payment. The Commissioner is a mandarin of high rank, being the Senior Vice-president of the Board of Revenue. According to his present commission he appears to have been charged with the delivery of a despatch to his Excellency the Governor and to the Chief Justice respectively, thanking them for the trouble they took in settling this case. He was also entrusted with a sum of money to meet the judgment of this case, which was formally brought before the Court. The boxes of ingots were handed to the custody of the Hon. C. C. Smith, Registrar-General, by whom they were lodged in the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, and pending the drawing up of the bond of release by the plaintiff's counsel, the money was to be placed to the credit of the Registrar of the Court. When the bond is approved of, a protracted case, commenced in the beginning of 1873—nearly four years and a half now—will have been brought to a conclusion. Later in the day the following order was made by the Court:—"The representative of His Majesty the King of Annam having this day appeared in Court and having tendered the sum of \$60,000, the amount of the bond given in this suit dated the 23rd day of April, 1875, and under the hands and seals of Yun Duc Hau and Lai Din, and William Rudolph Landstein hereby in Court undertaking to release and actually releasing his Majesty the King of Annam from all claims and demands whatsoever against his Majesty the King of Annam or against his Government, so that hereafter William Rudolph Landstein may not have the slightest matter on which to say anything: this Court doth order that the said sum of \$60,000 be paid to William Rudolph Landstein, and that all further proceedings in this suit be stayed."

A question with reference to the estate of the late Mr. George B. Falconer has come before the Supreme Court. The litigants were the next of kin of the deceased, who died intestate, and the next of kin consequently became entitled to the property, the relict in one-half and the two brothers the other half. The plaintiff was one of the brothers, and the defendants were Mrs. Falconer and the other brother, who was represented by his son under a power of attorney. The estate consisted of the goodwill and stock-in-trade of the testator's establishment of a watchmaker and jeweller, valued at \$171,320. The plaintiff, under the law, was entitled to one-fourth share of this estate, and he wished to retire from the business. The present application was therefore for a decree of the Court. After a somewhat lengthened hearing, the matter was compromised at the suggestion of the Court.

We take the following from the *China Mail*:—

We are glad to learn that the four Kanaka women brought here in the French brig *Dauphine* are now under the care of the Sisters of Mercy. They have been dressed in Chinese costume, and express gratitude for the care taken of them, although they do not acquire a great relish for the food they get and hanker rather after the savoury morsels they were wont to enjoy in their native isle. H.E. the Governor was absent in Canton when the good Sisters took charge of these women, and the authorities do not seem to take much interest in their fate. This is to be regretted, and even although international courtesy may have thrown difficulties in the way, we do not suppose that

the French Government would have objected to our paying half of the expenses incurred. Captain Lelonnais deserves great credit in this matter, and so do the Sisters of Charity.

The first marriage of a Chinaman under the civil law took place on the 7th, and caused quite a commotion. The bridegroom is the son of Mr. Chun Tai Kwong, translator and clerk in the Supreme Court. The bride and the bridegroom appeared before the marriage registrar in their nuptial costumes, that of the former being a suit of mandarin dress, while that of the latter consisted of the usual red robe, and the head-dress resembling a crown with strings of beads hanging down over the face. After the ceremony had been gone through, the lady, contrary to the usual illiterateness of Chinese females, signed her name in good legible Chinese characters.

The memorial in regard to the currency question that was recently sent round the Colony for signature having been forwarded to his Excellency the Governor, the Colonial Secretary has replied that the same will be transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, as well as some specimens of clean and mutilated silver coins, and an ivory steel-yard that have since been sent in to his Excellency for that purpose. There were 245 signatures appended to the memorial.

It would seem that there is some screw loose about the management of the Government Gardens generally; and this is to be regretted, as they are justly the pride of Hong Kong. It may be that such a man as Mr. Ford is not picked up every day, and that a difficulty presented itself in obtaining a competent *locum tenens*. Whatever the cause may be, the fact is too patent, that the Gardens are not tended as they were wont to be, and there are evident signs on all sides of a want of some capable head to see that the work is done. We observe that a number of rare plants presented some time since to the Government Gardens are in a most wretched condition—half of them are dead, while the remaining half appear to be drooping from sympathy at the general wreck. Now, as similar plants in the possession of amateurs are flourishing and healthy, this appears a strange comment on the present condition of official horticulture. Probably it would suit the Government to sell such plants—amateurs would gladly pay for them, and keep them alive without remuneration.

CANTON.

The correspondent of the *China Mail* writes:—

The "Heathen Chinese," with gaping mouth, will swallow much that to us would seem incredible. In a certain district in the Kwangsi province it is recorded that one day last April was made memorable by a rainfall of blood—or, to speak less figuratively, rain of a reddish colour. This is regarded as an omen of approaching rebellion, and by way of corroboration it is asserted that, in the fourth year of the reign of Hien-fung, the same phenomenon at Fathian heralded the advent of the "red-haired rebels." Whether or not this was so, we are not in a position to say; but it is a curious coincidence, for which probably some of the native oracles may give some explanation, that those natural (or in native eyes supernatural) phenomena play so persistently into the hands of political agitators. Whether the "bloody rain" of Kwangsi will be the prelude of any natural or extraordinary disturbance remains to be seen.

The subscriptions at Canton by both the foreign and Chinese community there to the Shantung Famine Fund of which Mr. R. E. Bredon was the chairman of committee, aggregated \$2,725.45, and the whole sum has been duly transmitted to the order of Mr. George Jamieson at Chefoo.

A disastrous fire, attended with fatal results, occurred in Canton on the night of the 1st June. About midnight an alarm of fire was raised, and it was soon discovered that the scene of conflagration was Tsing Yuen-street, a place in close proximity to the Canton Steamer Wharf and to the premises of Messrs. Russell and Co. The Chinese firemen turned out as usual, and in the great bustle and confusion that generally ensues in such a scene the men worked at suppression well and heartily with their tiny engines. The roughs turned out as usual in great numbers for the purpose of looting, and vigorous efforts were made to effect an entrance into the house of Messrs. Russell and Co., so that the occupants had to barricade it from inside. The Chinese soldiers were also turned out to maintain order, but it appeared they were almost impotent to effect their purpose through the roughs being in great force. Nevertheless, three men were caught in the act of looting, and are now in the hands of the Nam-hoi Magistrate for trial.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, JUNE 14, 1877.

Mr. Robert Hart, Inspector-General of Imperial Maritime Customs, arrived at this place on the 9th inst. Since his arrival he has been much occupied in receiving visits of ceremony from the principal Chinese officials. Amongst the most distinguished native officers, who have honoured him with visits were their Excellencies the Viceroy, the Tartar General, and the Commissioner of Revenue. It is, we understand, Mr. Hart's intention to proceed on leaving Canton to the newly-opened ports of Paik-Hoi and Hoi-How, the former being situated on the south coast of China, and the latter being the commercial metropolis of the island of

Hainan. His Excellency Pope Hennessy, Governor of Hong Kong, has also been on a short visit to this city. We were all much pleased with him, and feel that he will very well administer the affairs of the colony over which he has so recently been appointed to preside. Sir David Wedderburn, Bart., formerly an active member of the British Parliament, passed through this place a few days ago. He has been travelling in India, and is now on his way to Japan and the United States of America. He is a highly intelligent man, and will, doubtless, give to the reading world a very interesting and instructive book of travels. It would appear that kidnapping is again prevailing in this city to an unusual extent. Thus on the 10th inst., when taking my customary walk, my attention was directed to two men who were, at one moment, beating gongs, and to another informing all persons passing by that a female slave named Tsau-fa, aged thirteen years, the property of a gentleman named Kwok, who resides in the Shap-i-poo-street of this city, had been stolen, and that a reward of fourteen taels of silver would be paid to any one who on finding her should restore her to her lawful owner. Again, on the same day we met with another party of "bellmen," who were announcing that a youth named Lau-hau-shui, aged seven years, had been abducted from the family residence of a gentleman named Chau of the Poo-wa-fong-street of this city, and that a reward of seven taels of silver would be given to any one furnishing correct information as to his whereabouts. The grand topic of conversation, however, at present amongst our Chinese neighbours is the following singular circumstance. It appears that at a village named Hang-mi-tau-heung, a man and his wife, who are surnamed Tang, had, some years ago, affianced their daughter to a young man named Faan, who resides in San Francisco. As this youth showed no signs of returning to China, the parents of the maiden deemed it advisable to affiancé her to a more suitable person. They, therefore, promised to give her in marriage to a man named Ho, and the 8th inst. was actually set apart as the day on which the marriage was to take place. The young girl having heard of the new arrangements which had been made by her parents, and regarding their conduct in the matter as highly censurable, secretly communicated with the parents of the swain to whom she had been in the first instance affianced, and begged that they would use their best endeavours to rescue her from what she termed an impending calamity. Accordingly, on the day in question, the 8th inst., as her parents were in the very act of sending her in a bridal chair to the residence of Ho, the parents and relatives of Faan suddenly appeared on the scene, and having previously provided themselves with a bridal chair, carried off this modern Penelope in triumph to their family residence, where she was married by proxy to the absentee. The people maintain that so virtuous a woman is sure to become, on Faan's return from San Francisco, the mother of great and illustrious children. But let me now remark that Saturday last was observed by the Chinese as a holiday, in honour of Yeuk-wong, the Medicine King, or first discoverer of medicinal plants. The temple which stands in honour of this heathen deity, in the street called Kwong-chow-foo-chik-kaai, was, throughout the day, literally crowded by votaries, all of whom—chiefly physicians and women—were most anxious to render proper service unto the idol. As Yeuk-wong on the morning of this anniversary is supposed to have returned wearied and fatigued from the mountains, on the slopes of which he is regarded as having spent several hours in search of medicinal plants for the service of men, the votaries, one and all, vigorously fan the idol by which he is represented, with the view of cooling and refreshing him. The fans which have been employed for this purpose are afterwards conveyed by the votaries to their respective homes, and used by them to fan members of their families, who, at any future time, may become ill of fever.

On the 12th inst. two malefactors were decapitated, under an Imperial warrant, on the common execution ground of this city.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

—o— MANILA.

Heavy rains had fallen at Manila, the rainy season having set in there. Rains had also fallen in some provinces, while in others the severe drought was still prevailing. At San Isidro, in Nueva Ecija, where there had been no rain since September, rain had fallen, accompanied by heavy thunderstorms, the lightning setting tobacco-sheds on fire, and killing one person. Small-pox had decreased greatly at Manila, few cases being reported there, but it was reported as making great ravages in the province of Cavite.

Mr. Robert Tooth, the director of the Yengarie Sugar Company, has applied to the civil authorities at Manila for permission to construct two wooden piers on the right bank of the river Pasig, to form part of the sugar manufacturing works he is having constructed there. Mr. Tooth has been granted patent rights for fifteen years, respecting a chemical process of his own invention for improving the manufacture of sugar.

The subjoined items of intelligence are translated by the *Straits Times* from Manila newspapers:—

At the town of Ilagan, in the province of Isabela, a fire consumed six Chinese plank-houses, together with their contents, on the 14th April. On the 17th a woman was killed by lightning there while gathering tobacco, during the first thunder-storm of the season.

In Bulacan and Nueva Ecija the paddy crops had failed from want of rain. Thousands of persons there were living on roots and jungle fruits. In the province of Nuevo Vizcaya, many cacao trees, both young and fruitbearing, had perished from the great drought.

On the 1st May a heavy shock of earthquake was felt in the province of Laguna, which, fortunately, caused no accidents of any kind, and no damage to buildings.

The Governor-General has authorised Mr. H. C. Gray to officiate as British Vice-Consul at Ilo Ilo.

JAVA.

BATAVIA.

The latest advices relative to the progress of the war in Atchin state that at Atchin Proper the Dutch remain in undisturbed possession of the territory they have conquered, and their settlements there continue progressing. During the last few months there has been a large influx of Chinese, who seem to be attracted by the high wages paid for various kinds of labour. At one or two places on the West and East Coast the state of affairs is not yet satisfactory. The Commander-in-Chief has deemed it necessary to double the garrison at Analaboo West Coast, where several small encounters have recently taken place. At Blangne East Coast the Dutch forces have succeeded in repulsing an attack on the small Dutch fort, but lost one officer and a few privates killed, besides several wounded. The Atchinese loss was seven killed, but, as usual, they carried off their wounded. General Diemont, the civil and military commanding officer, is ill, and has, it is said, applied to be relieved. General Schultze is said to be the officer designated to hold the staff of command. General Diemont, in a report published on the 8th June, states that the hostile Atchinese had taken to stealing horned cattle and horses with great dexterity.

The *Handelsblad* of the 13th June says:—"As to trade there is very little of a special nature to be mentioned. Since our previous summary two more Chinese traders have suspended payment, and the remaining ones appear to enjoy but little confidence. In Sugar there is nothing doing; the new crop is beginning to come in. Coffee, too, is quiet; on the 9th inst. a subscription was held for a portion of the Pamaukan crop, but the offers were far below the limits fixed. The tin auction sale on the 9th June resulted well, the 9,753 piculs put up being sold at an average of 45.18 guilders."

By ordinance of the Governor-General, dated the 7th June, the harbour of Suparua in Amboyna has been declared to be open to import and export trade in general; no harbour and anchorage dues will be levied there.

Several gentlemen have formed themselves into a committee at Batavia to collect subscriptions for the benefit of an expedition to be despatched from the Netherlands to the Polar Regions, to place monuments there to the memory of early Netherlands' North Pole voyagers.

On the 2nd June six gang robbers were hanged at Djokdja in Java. Gang robbery being very prevalent there, it was expected that their execution would have a deterrent effect.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SINGAPORE.

The present P. and O. mail brings advices from this port to the 24th June; the P. and O. mail from London, May 25, was received on the 23rd June. We take the following items of intelligence from the *Straits Times*:—

The fortnight has been an unusually quiet one, even for Singapore, and all interest has been centred in news from other quarters, more particularly in the war between Russia and Turkey.

Mr. W. E. Maxwell, who succeeded Mr. J. G. Davidson as British resident in Perak, has returned to Singapore and been appointed senior police magistrate, vice Captain Walshe, who acts now as inspector-general of police. In face of the chaos in our superior law courts it is some satisfaction that our police court business should be so efficiently conducted as it has been and is at present. In connection with this it may be noted that Mr. N. B. Dennys has been gazetted a justice of the peace, and thus the services of this gentleman and his knowledge of Chinese will be more utilised than they would be if he remained simply a protector of emigrants. A week or a fortnight more should bring here the newly-appointed judge, Mr. H. Lushington Phillips, C.M.G., and it is rumoured that our present acting chief justice will be obliged to apply for leave of absence on account of his health upon Mr. Phillips's arrival. And thus the three Settlements will be left again with only one judge.

A brutal murder was committed in the harbour on board the American ship *Mohican*, on the morning of Tuesday, the 19th June. The victim was Robert Welsh, second mate, and the alleged perpetrator was George Henry Smith, steward of the ship. In a drunken quarrel Smith is said to have attacked and fearfully mauled Welsh with a cleaver about the head, causing instant death. The accused is in custody, and will be tried at the next assizes, a coroner's inquest having recorded against him a verdict of culpable homicide amounting to murder. The murdered man, Robert Welsh, was an Irishman by birth, and the prisoner, Smith, is a Spaniard.

The property in Cross-street and South Bridge-road belonging to the late Daing Ibrahim Sri Maharajah, and known as Campung Pungulu Kessang, has been sold by Mr. Angus for \$70,000. This must be considered a high price, and is an instance of the high value now of property in Singapore. The area of the ground is two acres, three roods, and fifteen poles, and the present monthly rental of the property is only \$180, although an increase to double that amount is anticipated when the existing leases fall in.

A painful feeling has been excited here by Mr. Gladstone's unjustifiable attack upon the memory of Sir James Brooke in his speech in the House of Commons on the 7th May. Once upon a time there were two opinions here in Singapore about Sir James Brooke, but there has been only one for a long time, unmistakable proof of which was given by the public entertainment given in the Masonic Hall to the late Rajah in 1861, when on his way home.

One of the subjects which has attracted considerable attention here lately is Technical Education, and we have received a letter suggesting what seems a feasible plan for the establishment of a Government institution for the purpose. The question was first raised by Sir Andrew Clarke, and, had he remained here, something practical might have been done in the matter, but his successor, Sir William Jervois, has thrown cold water upon anything of the kind, declaring it to be impracticable and undesirable.

The passengers who were on board the steamer *Gloria* have arrived here on board the steamer *Ben-tan*. The subjoined declaration has been signed by all the passengers:—

We, the Captain and passengers of the Spanish steamer *Gloria*, hereby tender our warmest thanks to Capt. McKeon, of the British barque *Marquis of Argyll*, for his kind and speedy action in at once coming to our rescue on the occasion of our vessel being stranded on the 30th May last, and for his willingness in conveying the purser and engineer of the *Gloria* to Singapore in his vessel, owing to which a steamer was sent to our assistance.

Seventy of the Chinese coolies who lately made complaints against a Chinese firm of attempted kidnapping, and who, upon inquiry, were received under the protection of the police, have been set at liberty, the result of which is that the firm in question has lost the amount paid for the coolies' passage money to Singapore. We understand the firm will also be prosecuted.

Dr. H. L. Randell, Principal Civil Medical Officer of the Straits Settlements, died on the 22nd June. Dr. Randell had been ailing for some time, but he was believed to be recovering, and the news of his somewhat sudden death was received with surprise and regret throughout the community.

There has been heavy and continuous rain throughout the fortnight, and the weather has been perceptibly cooler. There is now a plentiful supply of water throughout the town, which has been greatly conducive to the public health.

All is quiet in the Peninsula so far as the public know. Private advices from Perak state that the Regent, Rajah Yusuf, is as unpopular as ever with the natives, who desire nothing better than direct British rule, pure and simple.

H.M.S. *Growler* has gone on a cruise to Labuan; the *Charybdis* has not arrived, and this port is at present under the protection of two Dutch men-of-war.

PENANG.

On the 5th June there was launched from the premises of the Penang Wharf and Transit Company a beautiful steam yacht, of the following dimensions:—Length between perpendiculars, 60 feet; length over all, 68 feet; breadth of beam, 12 feet; depth of hold, 6 feet. As she left the ways she was christened *The Commissioner* by his Excellency Chow Mun Samochai Rajh, for whom she was built. This little vessel was constructed by Messrs. Cunliffe and Dunlop, of Port Glasgow, by whom she was sent out in pieces.

The *Penang Gazette* says:—Their Excellencies the "Phra Nai Wye," and the "Chow Mun Samochai Raj," Commissioner of Tongka, have arrived here in his Siamese Majesty's corvette the *Siam Monkut* (or Siamese Crown). Both have been instrumental in quelling the riots in Tongkah and other neighbouring ports of the Siamese possessions, which at one time assumed rather an alarming aspect. The prompt and energetic measures adopted by the Siamese Government, at a most critical moment in sending a large armed force from the immediate neighbourhood of Tongkah most effectually stopped a rising among the Chinese, which, had it been successful in one instance, would, we have no doubt, been general over all that quarter of the peninsula.

The *Gazette* announces the appointment of Mr. Alfred D. Neubronner as Siamese Consul for Penang. Mr. Neubronner during a long career as a Government officer has by his courtesy and address not only merited the esteem of those to whom he was subordinate but has endeared himself to the Native Princes and Rajahs who at all times found him accessible and obliging. Owing to the absence of the Honorary Secretary there has been no meeting of the Penang Association.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BOEDDINGHAUS—On the 4th July, at Nagasaki, the wife of C. E. Boeddinghaus, of a son.
CHOLMONDELEY—On the 22nd July, at 9, Norfolk-street, Park-lane, the Lady Henry Vere Cholmondeley, of a son.
COLERIDGE—On the 23rd July, at Heath's Court, Ottery S. Mary, the Hon. Mrs. Coleridge, of a son and heir.
HANSEN—On the 2nd June, at Hong Kong, the wife of Capt. Charles W. Hansen, of a son.
IRVING—On the 3rd June, at Singapore, the wife of Edward A. Irving, of a son.
MONTAGUE—On the 23rd July, at 17a, Onslow-gardens, the wife of Lord Montague, of a son.
MOOREHEAD—On the 21st May, at Kiukiang, Mrs. Theodore Moorehead, of a daughter.
NICHOLSON—On the 23rd July, at Folkestone, the wife of Col. Lothian Nicholson, R.E., C.B., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

KWONG-KOO—On the 7th June, at Hong Kong, by John Gerrard, Marriage Registrar, George Sukee Chun, eldest son of Chun Tai Kwong, to Ling Chat Koo, of Canton.
LIMBY-CLIFTON—On the 8th June, at the Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Rev. C. P. Scott, B.A., Henry Joseph, son of the late Henry Limby, of London, to Bertha Augusta, daughter of the late Samuel Clifton, of Shanghai.
McINTYRE—St. John—On the 24th May, at the Church of the Assumption, Penang, Matthew McIntyre to Mary Therese, daughter of James Augustus St. John.
SAUNDERS-READ—On the 24th July, at St. Stephen's Church, Westbourne-park, by the Rev. T. J. Rowell, Chaplain to the Queen, assisted by the Rev. A. F. Clarke cousin to the bride. Francis Robert, youngest son of John James Saunders, to Amelia Sophia (Amy), daughter of W. H. Read, of Singapore.

DEATHS.

ABDY—On the 20th July, at 6, Grosvenor-place, Sir Thomas Neville Abdy, Baronet in his 67th year.
BAX—On the 16th July, at Nagasaki, Japan, Bonham Ward Bax, Capt. R.N., H.M.S. *Sylvia*.
BULWER—On the 21st July, at 24, Portman-square, W. E. Lytton Bulwer, of Heydon, Norfolk.
CARMICHAEL—On the 24th May, at Chefoo, of fever caught in attending Chinese patients, John Richard Carmichael, M.R., M.R.C.P., aged 39 years.
KASHIWAGI—On the 22nd July, at 4, Horbury-crescent, Bayswater, Monzo Kashiwagi, of Kokura, Japan, aged 18 years.
RICHARDSON—On the 4th June, at Swatow, Kate Ethel, youngest daughter of T. W. Richardson.
TRACEY—On the 16th July, at Aclon, Middlesex, Commander B. W. Tracey, R.N.
WILSON—On the 30th May, John Wilson, aged 52 years, Light-keeper at Shanghai, I.M. Customs Service, a native of Sweden.

Market Reports.

(For dates see first page.)

IMPORTS.

CHEFOO—Messrs. Cornabie and Co.'s Circular says:—Cotton Goods of all descriptions have been in very little demand, the business that has passed being purely of a retail nature. We hope soon to see a reaction, as the good crops in the surrounding districts now about ready for harvesting will relieve the distress at present prevailing, and the natives will be able to turn their attention towards business in Cotton fabrics. Metals: Lead has been imported in sufficient quantity for requirements, and the price is now easier. Iron of good brands would be readily saleable at quotations.

NEWCHWANG—Only a limited business had been done, and stocks were accumulating.

HANKOW—During the interval the business in Cotton Goods had been quite nominal. Cotton Goods.—Grey Shirtings: The only sale reported is 1,000 pieces common quality 8½ lbs. Cloth at Tls. 1.20 per piece. White Shirtings: A small quantity of superior quality "Tree" chop had been sold at Tls. 2.35 per piece. Metals.—Lead: There had been a small demand by tea-men at Tls. 5.90 per picul.

SHANGHAI—There had been an improved feeling in the market for Cotton manufactures during the week, and there was evidently greater desire on the part of buyers to operate at low prices. The classes of Grey Shirtings most wanted were those selling from Tls. 1.70 to 1.80 per piece, with a few of Dewhurst's 8-4 lbs. Eagle chop, the quotation for which was maintained at Tls. 1.88 per piece at the close. The commonest makes had been selling at Tls. 1.10 to 1.18, and good common chop from Tls. 1.30 to 1.45, and from medium qualities for Tls. 1.55 to 1.65, sales about 60,000 pieces. T-Cloths were also in better request, 7 lbs. ordinary Mexicans of known chops commanding Tls. 1.23 per piece and 8 lbs. of the same class about Tls. 1.42 per piece. Common 7 lbs. were also in better demand at Tls. 1.05 per piece. Dewhurst's "T." Drills had been sold as high as Tls. 1.90 per piece for ordinary 14 lbs. English. American Drills were firmly held at Tls. 2.90 per piece. In Fancy Goods there had been very little doing at unchanged prices. In Woollens quite the average business had been passing at auction at full rates. There had been scarcely any change in the Metal market; some articles showed an upward tendency, Lead being firm. In Nail Rods sales had been comparatively small, but a better demand existed for Daves and Rogers. In Tin Plates and Quicksilver there had been little doing.

FOOCHOW—The sales during the interval had been—T-Cloths, 8 lbs., 500 pieces, at \$2.35 per piece; do., 8½ lbs., 500 pieces, at \$2.65 per piece. Lead, 2,700 pigs, at \$8.30 to 8.60 per picul.

HONG KONG—The market for Yarns had continued depressed, and quotations were lower and almost nominal. For Cotton Goods there

had been a slightly improved inquiry. In Woollens more business had been done, but at lower quotations. Messrs. Olyphant and Co.'s Circular says:—All counts of English Yarns can be had at lower prices. Piece Goods: English Drills of light weights have been in fair demand, and nearly 9,000 pieces of these have been settled; but American Goods have been altogether neglected, and the only sale has been an auction of 22 bales of damaged Drills, ex Highlander, which averaged about \$3.06 per piece. Privately there is no demand at the moment for either American Sheetings or Drills, and some sound parcels which were offered at public sale were withdrawn, as no fair offer could be obtained. Woollens: A moderate inquiry exists for some of the principal fabrics, but prices are generally easier. Metals: Demand for Lead has been somewhat stronger, but no advance in value will be paid. Tin is lower. Yellow Metal has been slightly asked for at former rates. Quicksilver has somewhat declined. Coals: The arrivals have been 6,950 tons, comprising 4,500 tons of Cardiff, 1,560 tons of Welsh, 490 tons of Australian, and 400 tons of Formosa. The only sale has been 200 tons of Anthracite, ex Highlander, at a reported rate of \$11 per ton. The market is now very quiet, and best soft Australian kinds are slow of sale at \$8 per ton; for Cardiff to arrive the best figure offered is \$10 per ton. Rice: A decided improvement has taken place in the market, and a good business has been done in foreign grain at advancing prices, the decline last noted having been more than recovered.

CANTON—The market for Lead had declined during the fortnight; quotations were for mixed brands \$8.10 to 8.20 per picul, and for Hole Chop, and W.B. \$8.25 to 8.30 per picul; at these prices there were but few sellers. Quicksilver had advanced to \$63, but prices had subsequently receded to \$62 to 62.50 per picul.

AMOI—Stocks were heavy and prices consequently weak. T-Cloths and Yarns were lower in value. The stock of Grey Shirtings had been slightly reduced by re-exports.

MANILA—There had been little or no alteration in the market during the interval. There had been a continued fair demand for Plain staples, while the market for coloured goods had remained quiet.

SINGAPORE—The demand for some descriptions of Grey Cottons had been more active, and a moderate business had been done; prices had been fairly maintained, and in a few instances slightly higher rates had been obtained. Stocks of the principal staples were heavy. Bleached goods had been quiet. The principal sales reported are 18,000 pieces Grey Shirtings, 9,000 pieces Grey Supers, 80,000 pieces T-Cloths, 40 bales Grey Drills, 17,000 pieces White Shirtings, 57 cases White Cambrics, 8 cases White Brocades, 210 bales Grey Yarn, 70 bales T. R. Yarn, 150 bales Coloured Yarn, &c.

PENANG—The market generally had been very quiet during the fortnight. Sales had been limited, prices of Grey staples were weak, as stocks were increasing.

EXPORTS.

TEA.

HANKOW—The Chamber of Commerce Circular says: Supplies have been on a fuller scale than ever known before, and the first crop promises to be the largest on record. The excess, however, consists chiefly of undesirable low-class teas, and on these the tea-men are losing so heavily that already some large failures have taken place, and there is an inclination to contract operations in future. There has been throughout a larger stock to work upon, and Medium Teas from Tls. 13 to 22 are fully Tl. 1 lower, and classes below that Tls. 3 to 4. Ly-lings have been sold as low as Tls. 11.50. Third packs of Yung-long-tungs have sold at Tls. 15.50 to 17. Sung-yangs, Tls. 18 to 21. Cheong-sow-kais, Tls. 16 to 19, and Ping-kongs Tls. 14 to 16. Good Oonfaas, owing to their distinctive character and quality, have commanded most attention, and second packs have realised Tls. 23 to 27, third Tls. 19 to 22½; Seang-tam mixed have sold as low as Tls. 16½ to 19. Ningchow Teas of quality retain their value; the higher classes, ranging from Tls. 28 upwards, are firmer.

SHANGHAI—Black: Musters were first shown on the 5th June, but the market was not opened until the 8th, when a small chop of Ningchow at Tls. 25 was settled: the stock amounted to about 12,000 chests, of which only 4,000 chests had been shown, for the most part consisting of teas offered in Hankow or Kiukiang, and very few desirable chops were to be found amongst them. Green: The season was closed. Considerable quantities of leaf had arrived from Wuhu, Ningpo, Hoochow, and Japan; and the manufacture of Shanghai packs was going on with energy.

FOOCHOW—Messrs. Westall, Galton and Co.'s Weekly Letter says:—During the past week, considerable settlements have taken place on our market, a fair proportion being for Australian steamers Killarney and Bowen, both of which leave early next week for Melbourne and Sydney direct. Settlements during the week:—Congou, 69,796 chests; Oolong, 1,362 chests; Flowery Pekoe, 711 chests; and Scented Teas, 4,210 boxes. Congous: Prices for all grades below fair have given way generally speaking 1 to 2 Taels, and in some cases 3 Taels per picul. From fair medium to finest, prices have hardened, until they may be quoted at Tls. 1 to 2 over opening rates. Finest teas have maintained their value. The scarcity of medium to finest Teas is most marked. Souchongs have just commenced to arrive. Oolongs have continued to be taken at a reduction of Tls. 1 to 2, but the quality is undesirable. Flowery Pekoes are scarce and extremely fine; a few parcels have changed hands at a high Tael cost, but the quality is undesirable. Scented Teas are purchased as they arrive at former rates for Teas poorly scented, although the make is good and the leaf fine. Quotations are:—Congou finest to choice, 1s. 11d. to 2s. 2½d.; fine to finest, 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10½d.; good medium to fine, 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 8d.; medium to good medium, 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 5½d.; flavour to medium, 11½d. to 1s. 2½d.; common to good common, 9d. to 11½d.; dust to leafy, 7½d. to 8½d. Souchong: No quotation. Oolong: Fair to good, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4½d. Flowery Pekoe: Choice to extra choice, 3s. 2d. to

3s. 10d.; Scented Orange Pekoe, finest to choice 1s. 10d. to 2s. 3d.; Scented Caper: Good to fine, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 9d. The export to Great Britain and the Continent amounts to 7,287,973 lbs., against 2,200,000 lbs. To America, 59,299 lbs., against nil. To the Colonies, nil against nil, at same period last year.

CANTON.—Messrs. Deacon and Co.'s Circular says:—We have to report a more moderate business in Tea during the past fortnight, and transactions have generally been made on more favourable terms than previously. Congous: Our market remains unchanged, and settlements have only been small; shipments have been made to some extent from Macao, and consist chiefly of common grades. Scented Teas: There has not been quite such an active inquiry for Capers, and transactions have been on a more moderate scale. Prices for common and medium sorts have ruled in favour of buyers, the former having been bought at a decline of half a tael, and the latter at a decline of about one tael; fine and finest kinds are without any material change. We quote common to good common Tls. 15½ to 18, fair to good medium Tls. 20 to 26, and fine to finest Tls. 27 to 34. Pekoes have continued in fair demand; fine and finest "long leaf" sorts have been taken at former rates, but medium grades and "new makes" have declined in value about one tael. "New makes" have found buyers at Tls. 17 to 18, and "long leaf" kinds at Tls. 22 to 25 for fair to medium, and Tls. 27 to 30 for fine to finest. Canton Greens: The settlements are mostly in execution of Colonial orders. The following is a summary of the fortnight's business:—Congou, 3,000 boxes, Tls. 19 to 33 per picul; Scented Caper, 26,500 boxes, Tls. 15½ to 34 per picul; Scented Orange Pekoe, 12,300 boxes, Tls. 17 to 30 per picul; Gunpowder, 1,500 boxes, Tls. 15 to 30 per picul.

SILK.

SHANGHAI.—The *North China Herald* report says:—The up-country prices are said to have risen to the equivalent of Tls. 495 per picul (at Exchange 5s. 5½d. = 23s. per lb.) for Blue Elephant, at which however only a very moderate amount of business appears to have taken place. The few bales of fair 9 x 12 Moss on this market are said to give a selling cost of Tls. 340 per picul for Laeyangs; something like Tls. 310 to 320 is the reported price for fair cargo, whilst in Kahings and Hangchow Teasles the purchases are too limited to make a quotation. The very cool reception of the new silk by foreigners has considerably damped the ardour of the few native operators; the countryman, however, is beginning to believe there may be some truth in the reports of bad markets and impossibility to sell, and prices are declining again in the producing districts with the silkmen holding off for news from Shanghai. The market here has not been opened yet, and the general belief is that we shall see the mail go by without any business. The holders of the 1,500 bales of new silk in stock seem waiting for the owners of the Gold Lion or Blue Elephant chops to give them a lead, and say it is useless showing musters in any quantity with the cost price so "long way different" from possible opening rates.

CANTON.—Messrs. Deacon and Co.'s Report says:—It is difficult to arrive at actual settlements on the market during the past two weeks. Contracts for first crop Silk are generally computed at 1,100 to 1,200 bales, of which (including shipments by outgoing mail steamer) about 880 bales have been delivered, and there is now no silk of this yield remaining unsold. The quality is not up to standard of ordinary years, the thread, especially in the lower grades, being full-sized and foul, and the colour unusually dingy. Small musters of second crop are now being shown, and appear in all respects preferable to the former yield. A large quantity of Silk is looked for, and if there is no undue haste to purchase this should indicate lower prices. At present there are no contracts for second crop reported. Long-reels have been dealt in by Parsees to extent of 50 piculs of Kowkong, Seulim and other kinds. Re-reels: Settlements so far are 260 to 270 bales of Cumchuck and Lucklow; prices have advanced lately. Stock cannot be ascertained, but must be very trifling. Waste: 300 to 400 bales of New Season's have been bought.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HANKOW.—There had been small settlements of Szechuen Rhubarb at Tls. 13 to 13½. Three boxes Szechuen Musk had found buyers at Tls. 83 to 84. Hides were in limited inquiry, and lower in value.

HONG KONG.—A somewhat better supply of Camphor had been placed on offer, and rather lower prices were ruling; Formosa was quoted \$18.50 to 19, and Japan \$21.50 per picul. Gamboge was still scarce, and good was quoted \$54 to 55 per picul. Vermilion was unchanged at \$33 per case. Quotations for Drugs at Macao were:—Aniseed Oil \$185 to 186; Cassia Oil \$97.50, and Star Aniseed \$25 per picul.

CANTON.—Drugs and Spices: Cassia Lignea was quoted at for New Season's Loting \$10.30 to 10.40 in mats, \$10.60 to 10.70 in boxes; for Old Seasons \$10.40 to 10.50 in mats, \$10.60 to 10.70 in boxes. Sales of New Season's 500 piculs, stock 6,000 piculs; sales of Old Season's nil; stock 6,000 piculs; Star Aniseed, \$26 to 27; Rhubarb, No. 2, \$55 to 60; Alum, \$1.80 to 1.90 per picul; Camphor, \$20 to 21 per picul, packed. Sundries: Fire Crackers 73 to 77 cents. per box, for Gowqua's No. 1, gold chop; Vermilion \$32 to 33 per box. Matting, Manching's Fine carpet, White 4/4, 10½ cents, 5/4, 12½ cents, 6/4, 15 cents per yard; Red Check, 4/4, 11½ cents, 5/4, 13½ cents, 6/4, 16 cents, Double Extra Imperial, white 4/4, 13½ cents, 5/4, 16 cents, 6/4 19 cents, Red Check, 4/4, 15 cents, 5/4, 17½ cents, 6/4, 20½ cents per yard; Cargo Ginger, new, in syrup (Chyloong) \$3.50 per box of 6 jars, Mandarin, \$4.10, Young Stem; stock exhausted.

MANILA.—Messrs. Smith, Bell and Co.'s Circular says:—Sugar and Hemp are weaker, but Coffee has advanced. Sugar: Dealers continue firm, but buyers are cautious and the sales of the fortnight do not exceed 20,000 piculs, superior having been taken at from \$6.06½ to \$6.25 per picul, and extra at \$6.75 per picul. Unclayed: A parcel of about 6,400 piculs Taal, ex store, has changed hands at a price reported to be over \$4 per picul packed; and the arrivals during the fortnight amount to over 17,000 piculs, all of which have been delivered under contract, at prices varying from \$3.50 to \$3.81½ per picul. Price to-day is very firm at the last-named figure, with very little business practicable, and

the arrivals have already begun to fall off. Since the date of our last circular no later advices have been received from Cebu, but no advices extend to the 3rd inst., on which date that market was rather less excited, though prices had previously gone up to an absurd point. Hemp: Our market has at length given way, and current quality is not now saleable at over \$6 per picul (£25 8s. 1d.). Reports have, for some time back, been reaching this from Albany to the effect that the Hemp plantations there have been suffering from want of rain, and there is no doubt some truth in this, but, in the meantime, we see no reason to fear any material falling off in the supplies from that or from any other district. In the course of shipment there are now 9,000 bales going forward to Great Britain, and 18,600 bales to the United States. Stocks here, after deducting requirements for vessels in port, we estimate at 6,472 bales, and in Cebu at 10,104 bales, together 16,576 bales. Coffee: The sales during the fortnight have been at from \$20.75 to \$21 per picul (£80 17s. 9d. to £81 16s. 7d.), and although there is not much demand at these prices holders are very firm, as supplies are now getting scarce.

SINGAPORE.—A moderate business had been done in the principal staples, quotations for most articles had been steady, and there was not much change to report. Gambier opened firmer, and had had an upward tendency, the price rising from \$4.42½ to \$4.55 per picul; There was a demand at the higher quotation, and the market closed firmer. Supplies were coming forward slowly, the contracts during the fortnight amounting to 1,200 tons. Cube Gambier had continued in request, rates were higher, purchases of 250 tons of No. 1 quality at \$5.52½ to \$5.60, and 50 tons of No. 2 quality at \$4.35 per picul; a further advance was asked at the close. Black Pepper had declined about 10 cents per picul; supplies had been plentiful, there had been a fair demand, 700 tons had been purchased mostly at \$7½ per picul. White Pepper had been firmer, and a good business is reported, 180 tons had been taken up at a slight advance on last quotations. The Tin market opened rather weaker, but prices afterwards recovered, and closed slightly firmer; the market was cleared of available stocks, but some dealers were still holding for higher rates.

PENANG.—A fair business had been done in Tin and Pepper. In other articles only a limited business is reported. Tin: The bulk of the purchases had been for China, for which there was a demand. Prices had ranged between \$18.50 and \$19, and closed firm at the latter figure. Black Pepper: The demand for Europe, India and China had been fair, and transactions amounted to about 8,100 piculs, at \$7.12½ to \$6.95 for Atchin, and \$7.12½ for West Coast. Stock 4,500 piculs West Coast, and 800 piculs Atchin. White Pepper: Purchases \$12.60.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At YOKOHAMA.—From London, July 21, Lorne (str.), 28, Sir William Wallace.

At HANKOW.—None.

At SHANGHAI.—From London, July 25, Belted Will; from Liverpool, Patroclus (str.).

At HONG KONG.—From London, July 14, Scindia, Commissary, Antwerp; 23, Glenroy (str.); from Liverpool, June 4, F. Perthos; July 14, C. W. Cochrane; from Newcastle, July 28, Harbinger; from Cardiff, 14, Majiu; 25, George Croshaw; from New York, 14, Messenger; from San Francisco, 14, Samos.

At MANILA.—From San Francisco, May 29, South American; June 7, Farragut, Connaught Ranger; from Cadiz, May 29, Papita; from Liverpool, via Cadiz, June 2, Victoria (str.); from Newcastle, N.S.W., 7, Kapunda.

At BATAVIA.—From London, June 10, Macedon; from Cardiff, 10, Hindeberg; from Newcastle, 10, Heros.

At SINGAPORE.—From London, July 20, Glenroy (str.); from Liverpool, June 23, Zeminder; July 25, Stentor (str.); from Cardiff, June 21, Agostino Merello; July 25, Donald Ferguson, Condor, Figogna; from Sunderland, 20, D. McB. Park, Fanny; 25, James Vinnicombe; from Shields, 25, Dorothy, Lady Hincks.

At PENANG.—From Hamburg, June 18, Peri; from Sunderland, 18, Derwent.

DEPARTURES.

From YOKOHAMA.—None.

From HANKOW.—For London, May 31, John R. Worcester; June 2, Cutty Sark.

From SHANGHAI.—None.

From AMOY.—For London, July 21, State of Louisiana (str.).

From SWATOW.—For London, June 11, Arabella, 12, Woodlark.

From HONG KONG.—For London, June 1, Lalla Rookh, 2, Leucadia, 3, Ellen Rickmers, 12, Carrieks; for Falmouth, f.o., 11, Hannah and Mary; for Sydney, 11, Novelty; for London, July 23, Athol (str.).

From MANILA.—For London, May 30, Lord of the Isles; June 3, Bertha (str.); for Liverpool, June 3, Hermann; for the Channel, f.o., 6, C. MacAusland; for New York, 7, Ringleader; 9, Caspar.

From ILO ILO.—For Boston, May 29, Mary Goodell; for New York, 30, Strathmairn.

From SINGAPORE.—For London, June 18, Ocean (str.); 20, Carolus Magnus; July 17, Scindia (str.); 20, Galley of Lorne (str.); 24, Viking (str.); for New York, June 12, Ethan Allen; 21, Neptun; for Liverpool, 22, Bertie; for Hamburg, 22, Feronia (str.).

From PENANG.—For London, June 18, Glaucus (str.).

VESSELS LOADING.

At YOKOHAMA.—For New York, via Amoy, Teviot (str.); for San Francisco, Bothwell Castle.

At HONG KONG.—For Europe, Laurel, Punjab.

At SHANGHAI.—None.

At Foochow.—For London, Fleurs Castle (str.), Glenfinlas (str.), Viking (str.), Penguin (str.); for Australia, Killarney (str.), Anna, Bowen (str.), William Manson.

At Hong Kong.—For London, Chinaman, Robert Henderson, Arabella; for New York, New Era, Thomas Lord, Highlander, Fleetwing, Hannah Law; for San Francisco, Gryfe, Formosa, Madura, Stracathro; for Portland (Oregon), Forward; for Australia, Helena.

At Lo Ho.—For the Channel, f.o., Glengairn; for Boston, Grecian; for New York, Edward Kidder, Valley Forge, Formosa.

At Manila.—For London, Perardua; for Liverpool, Victoria (str.), West Australian; for Falmouth, f.o., Elze; for New York, Esmeralda, Connaught Ranger, Caranjah, Argonaut, Havilah, Canning, Mary Whitridge; for Boston, South American, Farragut; for San Francisco, National.

At Cebu.—For London, Papa Risetto; for the Channel, f.o., Inverallan; for New York, Doune Castle.

At Singapore.—For London, Aikshaw, Nancy Pendleton, Beatrice, Emilio V.; for Liverpool, G.B.S., Cyclone, Portland; for Hamburg, Adelaide; for Marseilles, Margot; for New York, Mallard; for Boston, Mohican.

At Penang.—For London, Annie Main, Peri.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

From HIOGO.—To London, by sailing vessel, £3 5s. per ton of 50 cubic feet.

From YOKOHAMA.—Per P. and O. and Messageries Maritimes steamers: Silk, to London, \$9 per cwt.; do., to Marseilles, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, \$9; do., Lyons and Milan, \$9.60. Tea, to London, £4 per ton of 40 c. ft., or per agreement. Silk-worm Eggs, to France and Italy, 22½ cents per lb. gross. Per Ocean Steamship Company's steamers (via Shanghai): To London, silk, \$5 per bale; tea, £4 15s. per ton of 40 c. ft.; waste silk, cocoons, and general merchandise £4 15s. do. Per Pacific Mail, and Occidental and Oriental Company's steamers: Silk, to New York, via San Francisco, 8 cents per lb.; tea, to San Francisco, 2 cents; do., to New York, via San Francisco, 4 cents. To London, by sailing vessel, £3 10s. per ton of 50 cubic feet.

From HANKOW.—Tea, by steamer, to London, £4 to £4 12s. 6d. per ton of 40 feet, by sailing vessel £4 per ton of 50 feet.

From SHANGHAI.—Nominal.

From Foochow.—To London by steamer £3 10s. per ton of 40 cubic feet. To Australia by steamer £4 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From CANTON.—To London, by sailing vessel, £2 10s. per ton of 50 cubic feet; by steamer, £3 12s. per ton of 40 cubic feet; to New York, by steamer, £4 12s.; by sailing vessel, £1 17s. 6d. per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From HONG KONG.—To London, by sailing vessel, £1 15s. to £2 5s. per ton of 50 cubic feet; £3 per ton of 20 cwt. To New York, £2 5s. to £2 10s. per ton of 40 cubic feet. To San Francisco, \$6 per ton of 40 cubic feet. To Australia, £2 10s. per ton of 50 cubic feet, £2 5s. per ton of 20 cwt.

From MANILA.—To Liverpool, via Cadiz, by steamer, Taal sugar, £4 per ton.

From SINGAPORE.—To London, by sailing vessel, gambier, 30s.; sago and sago flour, in bags 35s., do., in boxes, 42s. 6d.; pepper, 42s. 6d.; coffee, 50s.; gutta-percha, 65s.; hides, 75s. To London, by steamer, tin, 10s. per ton of 20 cwt. To Liverpool, by sailing vessel, gambier, 35s., sago flour 37s. 6d., pearl sago 40s., rattans 50s. to 90s. To Marseilles, by sailing vessel, light weight 60s., dead weight 45s. to 50s. per ton.

From PENANG.—To London, by steamer, tapioca and measurement goods, 70s., tin 20s. To London, by sailing vessel, dead weight, 40s., light freight, 45s. per ton.

VESSELS PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

Date.	Ship.	From	To.
May 29	A. S. Davis	Cardiff	Hong Kong
"	Elcano	Liverpool	Manila
" 30	Batavia	Hamburg	Hong Kong
"	Jotun	New York	Order
"	Erato	Do.	Do.
June 1	Grasmere	Cardiff	Hong Kong
" 2	John Worster	New York	Batavia
"	Ecuador	Bordeaux	Do.
" 4	Majorian	Singapore	Liverpool
" 5	Macedon	London	Batavia
"	Ileze	Tjilatjap	Sourabaya
"	Hindiborg	Cardiff	Batavia
"	Hoiden	New York	Do.
" 7	Prins van Oranje	Padang	Do.
" 8	Leading Wind	Antwerp	Hong Kong
"	John M. Clerk	Liverpool	Order
"	Lichfield	Cardiff	Hong Kong
"	Macaulay	Do.	Do.

EXPORTS FROM PENANG TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	Total to June 11, 1877.	Total to June 11, 1876.
Tin	15,571	44,106
Sugar	97,954	49,125
Black Pepper	27,949	18,058
White Pepper	2,024	1,104
Cloves	213	17
Tobacco	1,064	7,162
Tapioca	10,083	5,157
Hides	2,420	3,448
Horns	187	377
India-rubber	261	230
Mace	238	102
Nutmegs	326	646
Rattans	3,713	6,434
Coffee	145	1

TEA SEASON 1877-78.

HANKOW TEA SHIPPERS, FROM MAY 18 TO MAY 30, 1877.

	Chests.	Half-chests.	Boxes.
Drysdale, Ringer & Co.	9,900	42,200	1,200
Robert Anderson & Co.	1,750	54,000	4,400
Evans, Pugh & Co.	11,300	35,000	—
Beazley, Paget & Co.	8,800	33,800	1,700
Reid, Evans & Co.	4,600	25,000	245
F. Ballance	4,600	21,600	—
Tokmakoff & Co.	1,160	22,100	—
Lucas & Co.	1,300	19,300	—
F. Major	3,100	15,600	—
Adamson, Bell & Co.	6,600	8,800	—
Cunningham and Gurnman	3,700	11,100	—
Gordon Brothers	4,400	6,800	—
Molchanoff & Co.	1,000	10,400	—
F. Jerdein & Co.	2,700	5,000	—
Rodianoff & Co.	—	9,000	—
Little & Co.	2,600	4,400	—
Ponomeroff & Co.	—	7,760	—
Rodewald & Schonefeld	—	5,000	—
Gilman & Co.	1,300	500	—
Shaw, Ripley & Co.	370	2,000	—
Turner & Co.	—	2,000	—
Russell & Co.	—	2,000	—
R. Bourke & Co.	500	1,000	—
Cherepanoff	300	800	—

EXPORT OF TEA FROM HANKOW.

	To Great Britain.	To Russia.	To Shanghai.	Total Hankow Teas.	Total Kinkiang Teas.	Total.
1876 x 1877.	31,519,697	4,805,764	31,468,900	63,752,266	9,805,526	73,557,791
1875 x 1876.	24,463,672	5,759,635	34,669,558	55,797,190	9,066,925	64,864,115

EXPORT OF TEA FROM HIOGO.

1876-77	6,989,223
1875-76	6,082,036
1874-75	6,079,536
1873-74	5,603,633
1872-73	5,560,685
1871-72	5,277,868
1870-71	4,888,941
1869-70	2,735,134

EXPORT OF TEA FROM HIOGO, SEASON 1876-77.

To New York	5,741,234
" Chicago	822,015
" Boston	235,065
" San Francisco	100,463
" Canada	26,380
" London	64,066

Total ... 6,989,223

EXPORTS FROM YOKOHAMA.

	From May 1, 1876-7.	From May 1, 1875-6.	From May 1, 1874-5.	From May 1, 1873-4.
To New York	10,670,287	13,127,857	10,952,774	8,409,838
" San Francisco	3,092,709	3,154,806	4,461,329	3,459,132
" Boston, Chicago, &c.	2,237,397	2,565,543	1,132,186	996,372
" England	211,235	37,537	—	—
Total	16,211,628	18,865,743	16,546,289	12,865,342

	From July 1, 1875-6.	From July 1, 1874-5.	From July 1, 1873-4.	From July 1, 1872-3.
To England	4,878	5,214	7,015	7,365
" France	8,362	6,246	6,254	5,516
" America	108	115	162	172
" Other countries	243	366	1,089	1,375
Total	13,591	11,941	14,520	14,423

EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	Total to June 16, 1877.	Total to June 16, 1876.
Tin	11,494	13,138
Gambier	173,383	155,043
Cutch	618	1,185
Pearl Sago	31,613	30,702
Sago Flour	56,666	97,777
Tapioca	22,968	20,684
Black Pepper	47,938	68,803
White Pepper	18,894	17,832
Coffee	3,739	6,367
Gutta Percha	10,940	7,795
Gum Benjamin	1,488	1,149
Gum Copal	3,500	1,450
Gamboge	166	117
Rattans	23,790	31,390
Buffalo Hides	19,367	8,556
Buffalo Horns	3,174	2,338
Cow Hides	592	164

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK—SEASON 1876-77.
TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Date.	TEA.				SILK
	From Shang-hai and Hankow	From Foo-chow.	From Amoy.	From Canton, Macao, &c.	Total lbs.
From June 1, 1876, to May 18, 1877	85551172	59797447	2937521	18970058	167335129
18, 1877	...	...	...	...	48660
From June 1, 1875, to May 18, 1876	74685248	59348379	2031848	19771708	155587183
18, 1876	...	...	...	...	37282

TO THE CONTINENT.

From June 1, 1876, to May 18, 1877	...	...	...	5635586	54358
Do. do. 1875, to May 18, 1876	...	...	...	10481194	49602

TO UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

From June 1, 1876, to May 18, 1877	...	...	...	49221446	7284
Do. do. 1875, to May 18, 1876	...	...	...	53959071	10515

TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

From June 1, 1876, to May 18, 1877	...	...	...	16,822,955	
Do. do. 1875, to May 18, 1876	...	...	...	16,267,325	

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

From	Tea—lbs.	Silk, bales	From	Tea—lbs.	Silk, bales
1845 to 1844	51,022,600	...	1864 to 1863	121,236,870	32,313
1846 to 1845	57,334,200	18,600	1865 to 1864	118,333,042	62,890
1850 to 1849	63,972,000	22,144	1866 to 1865	118,423,290	50,052
1853 to 1852	77,837,400	61,283	1867 to 1866	116,490,430	57,442
1855 to 1854	92,240,300	50,481	1868 to 1867	142,789,804	70,917
1857 to 1856	76,990,255	68,315	1869 to 1868	139,740,193	63,807
1858 to 1857	65,789,792	83,134	1870 to 1869	131,969,850	51,390
1859 to 1858	85,560,452	64,169	1871 to 1870	149,774,395	54,589
1860 to 1859	90,066,160	70,644	1872 to 1871	151,869,262	57,263
1861 to 1860	109,854,040	79,199	1873 to 1872	144,588,620	47,373
1862 to 1861	121,273,540	72,887	1874 to 1873	161,964,477	85,109
1863 to 1862	117,463,586	46,603	1875 to 1874	166,318,287	87,483

EXPORTS FROM BANGKOK TO EUROPE.

	Total to May 25, 1877.	Total to May 25, 1876.	Total to May 25, 1875.
Horns ...	193	372	92
Pepper ...	2,051	1,275	476
Rice ...	...	95,627	33,910
Sapanwood ...	346	1,383	1,267
Sticklac ...	525	229	...
Sugar ...	12,050	...	...

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS FROM MANILA, CEBU, AND ILO ILO FROM JAN. 1 TO MAY 12, 1877.

Produce.		Great Britain.		Continent of Europe.		United States.		Australia.		San Francisco.	
		1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.
Sugar	Tons.	53515	17414	1555	647	25410	20324	698	3997	6768	...
Hemp	Bales.	10674	6443	329	2770	41031	43376	1067	2598	4300	12021
Coffee	Tons.	1336	161	611	912	...	...	...	119	230	...
Cigars	Mil.	6207	2960	1225	...	460	180	3500	947	150	243
Indigo	Qals.	959	134	...	27	970	247	...	...	...	...

EXCHANGES, & C.

[For data see first page.]
ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.	4s. 1½d.	4s. 1½d.	4s. 1½d.
Shanghai	5s. 5½d.	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Canton	...	...	...
Hong Kong	4s. 0½d.	4s. 1d.	4s. 1½d.
Macao	...	...	...
Singapore	4s. 1d.	4s. 0½d.	4s. 1½d.
Penang	4s. 1d.	4s. 1½d. to 4s. 1½d.	4s. 1½d.
Manila	4s. 5½d.	4s. 5½d.	4s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	Rs. 200½ to 310½	Rs. 233
" Hong Kong	25½ to 26 dis.	...
Bar silver	Tls. 111.4.0	8½ prem. (nominal)
Mexican dollars	Tls. 75.6.0	1½ prem. (nominal)

SHANGHAI SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Shanghai Dock Company, Tls. 210.
Shanghai Gas Company, Tls. 142.
Steam Tug and Boat Association, nominal.
French Gas Company, Tls. 71.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, \$542½.
North China Insurance Company, Tls. 850.
Yangtze Insurance Association, Tls. 700.
Union Insurance Society, —.
China Traders Company (Limited), \$2.0.0.
China Fire Insurance Company, Tls. 147.
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Tls. 92.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £106.
Footung Dock Company, Tls. 89.
China Coast Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 67½.

SINGAPORE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Tanjong Pagar Dock Shares (\$100 paid), \$132½.
New Harbour Dock Company (\$100 paid), par.
Singapore Gas Company (£5 paid), par.
Galena Mining Company (\$50 paid), \$25.
Singapore Steamship Company (Limited), par.

HONG KONG SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank 40 per cent. prem.
Hong Kong Gas Company, \$75 per share.
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 22½ per cent. discount.
China Traders' Insurance Company, \$2,500 per share.
Hotel Shares, \$62½ per share.
Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, 7 per cent. dis.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, \$560 per share.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, \$750 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company, \$149 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company, \$325 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £103 (exchange 4s. 1½d.).
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 29 per share.

* * * The latest telegrams report the rate for six months' bank bills at Singapore 4s. 1d., Hong Kong 4s. 0d., at Shanghai 5s. 5d.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS.—July 26, at Falmouth, Sofid, Johannesen, from Singapore; Carnarvon Castle, Davies, from Rangoon; Ukraine, Melcher, from Sourabaya; Maria, Ravano, from Rangoon; Hertig Oscar Fredrik, from Rangoon; Ivos, Olsen, from Rangoon; Ystavet, Burman, from Rangoon; Alice Muir, Acker, from Pasaroeng; Sing Tai, Milner, from Sourabaya; Webfoot, Owens, from Penang; America, Meling, from Akyab; 25, at Scilly, Luigia Raffo, Balasco, from Akyab; 25, at Liverpool, Savernake, Pritchard, from Rangoon; 26, at Queenstown, Chas. Forbes, Law, from Akyab; 24, at Helvoet, Torrington (s.), Blacklin, from Batavia; 24, at Brewershaven, Marmon, Hews, from Bassein; 27, at London, Alku, Gustafsen, from Akyab; 28, Henriette, Blanchard, from Bassein; 27, at Portsmouth, Oreb, Morice, from Bassein; 26, at Plymouth, Lasker, Rabe, from Rangoon; 27, Varra, Orfeur, from Singapore; 26, at Falmouth, Gravielle, Flambar, from Akyab; Eduard, Seeman, from Bassein; 27, Snowdonia, Roberts, from Rangoon; Lydia Schofield, Dunning, from Akyab; Thalia, McMurtry, from Rangoon; 28, George Skolfeld, Forsaith, from Akyab; Maria P., from Rangoon; Smidt, Nobbe, from Bassein; Bury St. Edmunds, Rodskjer, from Java; Johan, Tjeldine, from Akyab.

DEPARTURES.—July 26, from Liverpool, Oneata, Carter, for Manila; 25, from Sunderland, Larnac, Frail, for Singapore; 26, from Deal, Thomas Wood, for Penang; July 28, from London, City of Limerick, (str.), for China; 27, from Liverpool, Abana, Mathias, for Rangoon; 28, Ulysses (str.), for Penang; 26, from Cardiff, Pietro G., Schiattino, for Singapore; 27, M. I. K. Burchel, for Singapore; 27, from Penarth, Louis Eugene, Menuri, for Singapore; 28, from Swansea, Kate Helena, Guy, for Singapore; 27, from Newcastle, Erling Skjalgson, for Java.

MISCELLANEOUS.—July 21, at Gibraltar, Silurian (str.), Collins, from London, for Batavia; 20, passed, Yorkshire (str.), from London, for China; 26, passed, Malta, Silurian (str.), from London, for Batavia.

SPOKEN.—Erin's Gem, Rangoon to Liverpool, July 18, 43 N., 32 W.; Carnarvon Castle (Br. ship), Rangoon to Falmouth, April 5, on the equator, 90 E.; Altair (barq.), of Shoreham, Rangoon to Callao, June 17, 7 S., 94 E.; L.T.J.Q. (German barque), Liverpool to Batavia, June 17, 14 S., 30 W.; Ystavo (Russian barque), Rangoon to Falmouth, June 26, 21 N., 36 W.; Smidt, Bassein to Falmouth, June 23, 10 N., 27 W.; I.H.K.W. (French barque), Akyab to Falmouth, July 12, 39 N., 41 W.; Fetisch (German barque), Smidt, New York to Yokohama, May 21, 10 S., 31 W.; Tamerlane (of Greenock), Java to St. Nazaire, July 20, 43 N., 23 W.; Invincible (ship), Sunderland to Anjer, 25 days out, July 2, 10 N., 26 W.; I.L.P.H. (Norwe. schooner), Singapore to Falmouth, July 12, 38 N., 38 W.; Agnes Muir (ship), Manila to London, 111 days out, 18, 41 N., 31 W.; Orsis, Bassein to Falmouth, July 9, 35 N., 41 W.; Condict (ship), of London for Canton, June 18, 19 S., 33 W.; Johan (barque), of Sundswall, Akyab to Falmouth, 120 days out, July 10, 37 N., 40 W.; Philomena (British ship), Rangoon to Liverpool, July 10, 40 N., 37 W.; Campana, of Liverpool, Rangoon to Havre, July 15, 38 N., 39 W.; Lydia Schofield (American ship), Akyab to Falmouth, July 15, 38 N., 29 W.; Thalia, of Belfast, Rangoon to Falmouth, July 15, 39 N., 40 W.; Snowdonia (barque), from Rangoon, June 22, 10 N., 24 W.; A Danish brig, Batavia to Falmouth, 87 days out, July 8, 34 N., 39 W.; Willie Rickmers (German barque), Rangoon to Geestemunde, July 8, 34 N., 39 W.; RBHT (German barque), Burmah to Geestemunde, July 8, 39 N., 40 W.; Anna (Dutch ship), Hull to Sourabaya, June 18, 1 S., 25 W.; VQBH (barque), July 24, 49 N., 9 W.

ENTERED OUT.—July 24, London, Radnorshire (str.) for Singapore; 26, Glenartney (str.), for Singapore and China; 27, Antje, Julius, for Batavia, &c.

THE PERAK CAMPAIGN.

In the House of Commons Mr. Hardy said the delay in fixing the scale of the special allowances to the officers and men serving in the late campaign in the Malay Peninsula was owing to the fact that Indian as well as English troops were engaged, and the War-office and the India-office had different rates of allowance; but he had sent a letter to the Treasury, asking its sanction to special allowances to these troops, and as soon as that sanction was obtained the allowances would be paid.

CAPTAIN LOVELL.—We regret to announce the death of this gentleman, superintendent of the P. and O. Company at Calcutta. Captain Lovell had been in a delicate state of health for some time past, and embarked for England by the *Nepaul*, on the 24th inst., but died before reaching the Sandheads. The deceased, who entered the Company's service as an officer as far back as 1841, was fifty-eight years of age, and held in high esteem by the mercantile community of Calcutta.

FIFTY guineas premium was paid on the 27th inst. upon the *Harbing*, which arrived at Hong Kong, from Newcastle, on the 28th.

Correspondence.

THE FAMINE IN CHINA.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph*.)

SIR,—In a letter I have just received from Canton, dated June 7, occur several items of news in connection with the famine still raging in the north of China, and in connection with the great Missionary Conference lately held in Shanghai, which may prove interesting to some of your numerous readers.

After describing a local famine in the province of Canton, the result of the breaking of an embankment and flooding of the neighbourhood in question, he goes on to say:—"The Chinese have shown great liberality to the sufferers, sending them hats which have acted for umbrellas screening them from the down-pouring rain, as also large supplies of food. Canton province is easy of access through its numberless rivers. Not so, however, is Shantung, where the famine prevails. There thousands of people have died, notwithstanding all that the Chinese and foreigners have liberally subscribed towards their relief, and notwithstanding that missionaries have gone distributing food amongst them. . . . But missionaries are getting worn out in this work. Dr. Carmichael, of Chefoo, is dead, having caught fever while attending to the sick Chinese, and things seem to be getting worse than ever in those parts."

It is to be hoped and expected that the noble exhibition of European charity and self-sacrifice which this Shantung famine has called forth will not be lost on the Chinese. With reference to the Missionary Conference in Shanghai my correspondent writes:—"You will be interested to learn that the Shanghai Conference has been a great success. The harmony and earnest spirit of the missionaries seem also to have made a good impression in Shanghai." If the missionaries assembled have ventured to reopen the vexed question as to whether "*Shin*," or "*Shangti*," or some other be the right term for "*God*," the preceding testimony to their harmonious spirit in the Conference speaks volumes in their praise, and volumes, too, in praise of the improved state of feeling on this pungent subject. Another correspondent of mine has sent home a sermon preached before the Conference by the Rev. G. John, as well as a photograph of more than a hundred ladies and gentlemen composing the Conference. We may expect in time a full report of the proceedings of this Conference—a volume which will, no doubt, add greatly to our stores of missionary knowledge with reference to the grandest of missionary fields, the Empire of China.—Yours, &c.,

W. S.
Bristol, July 21.

SILK SPECULATIONS.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph*.)

SIR,—I trust that the attention which you have directed to the vicious system of business which is in vogue in the Silk trade will have the effect of inducing the brokers to abandon it, not only in their own interests but also in those of importers and others concerned. Your remarks mainly bear upon the direct effects of this system of trade—if trade indeed it can be properly called at all; but in its indirect results it is scarcely less pernicious. Instead of business in Silk being a respectable, regular and steady trade, as it was in former days, it is now rapidly degenerating into one of the most unsound businesses in London, and the result of this state of things must infallibly be that it will in the course of time get out of favour with people who are in a responsible position and have capital to lose. Instead of being able to base calculations upon the actual circumstances of the market, people have now to take into consideration the effects of what a number of speculators may decide upon doing; and in consequence the business is becoming more and more unreliable, and more and more unsatisfactory. The results of this state of affairs it is not very difficult to foresee, and the brokers if they be wise will take warning in time. It may suit them up to a certain point to guarantee the sales to the importers, and to take the risk of the buyers failing; but will it suit them to do so always? I should certainly question this very much. The facilities which are offered at present will assuredly prove sufficiently alluring one of these days to attract some heavy speculators into the field, and we all know only too well what the history will then be. The great A, the giant of the market, will for a time be the terror and the envy of the whole trade. Upon him prices will depend; his foresight will settle the future, his marvellously successful speculations be the wonder of gaping crowds. One fine day, however, it will be found that a sudden and quite unaccountable fall has taken place; and it will be rumoured that the great A is "bearing" the market. After a little it will be whispered that perhaps he is doing so a little too much; and then after a few days more there will be a perfect panic because A has either failed, or disappeared, or both, and deep and loud will be the lamentation among the brokers who have stood guarantee for the great A. This, Sir, has been the invariable history of markets in which speculation such as that to which you have directed attention has become rife; and I would

strongly warn the Silk brokers to be on their guard sometimes, unless they wish another Collier scandal, but in the Silk instead of the Cotton and Piece Goods market. Such an event would no doubt bring the trade again to reason; but is it necessary that they should wait for its occurrence? Even as things are, the brokers have lost enough by comparatively small, though, still by no means insignificant failures, and it will be wise for them to bear in mind that it would only be a question of magnitude that would make the difference between such a failure as I have sketched above, and some that have already taken place; and that the proportion between the assets and liabilities in either case would be much the same; that is, the assets would be to the liabilities in the ratio of nothing to the extreme amount for which the speculator could do business.

—Your obedient servant,

London, July 21, 1877.

CAUTION.

OVER-CARRIAGE IN STEAMERS.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph*.)

SIR,—A few words may perhaps be admitted into your paper with reference to the over-carriage of goods which even now too frequently takes place in the canal steamers on the China line. Complaints have so frequently arisen on this score before that it might be hoped by this time due arrangements would be made to prevent such accidents; but unfortunately this does not appear to be the case, and instances frequently occur of mistakes being made. No doubt they arise only from too much haste in the discharge of cargo at intermediate ports, and a little more care would be sufficient to put an end to them.—Yours faithfully,

London, July 28, 1877.

A CHINA MERCHANT.

Literature, Science, &c.

The *Athenæum* contains a favourable review of Dr. Denny's recent work on the Folk Lore of China. It says:—

"Among the Chinese, who are possessed of some civilisation, who are entirely ignorant of science, and whose priests are little better than wizards and necromancers, we may naturally expect to find vast stores of superstitious beliefs and legends; nor will any one so expecting who reads Mr. Denny's book be disappointed. On every important event of daily life, and in almost every branch of folklore, he has diligently collected the beliefs current among the people, and, with but a few exceptions, he has been able to identify them with those existing in European countries. On this identification Mr. Denny has enlarged at considerable length, in some instances even relating the whole of the European counterpart of the Chinese legend. We are inclined to grudge the space thus occupied to the exclusion of additional Chinese matter. It has been impossible in this notice even to indicate the many branches of Chinese folklore of which Mr. Denny treats in his work. To say that he has not exhausted the field is merely to say that he has not performed an impossible feat; but his book, which is full of valuable and interesting matter, will form a very important addition to folklore literature."

The Rev. Joseph Edkins writes to the *Academy* an interesting letter from Shanghai on literary and scientific matters there. He notices the Chinese newspapers, and speaking of the remarks recently made in the Shen-paon regarding railways, he writes that the Chinese critic omits any allusion to the advantage of railways in time of famine in lowering the price of food. England, however rich, would not have been able to meet the need of India without railways. China still refuses to make railways. So, too, the difficulty from the love of speculation on the part of Chinese officials, impeding the outflow of public money, and preventing many of the necessitous from obtaining their share, is not alluded to. China cannot obtain such honest officials as England can. Regarding the Shanghai Polytechnic, he says:—"The Polytechnic Institution and Reading Room, founded here by a few representative Europeans and Chinese, is at present still only in the germ. There is a reading-room, and the native newspapers and journals are there on the table, but no one goes to read them. It is not in a busy street, and anyone going there would have to take a walk or call a *jinriksha* on purpose. The library contains some valuable Chinese books, ancient and modern. Among them are about twenty works recently translated for the Chinese provincial Government. There are treatises on the steam-engine, electricity, chronological tables, geology, geography, navigation, &c. Two translators and a schoolmaster of very competent ability are in the constant employ of the provincial Government. One of these gentlemen has lately published a political work, *Chung si kwan hi lo lun*. It is not written for the Government, but from the author's desire to give to the official class in China a correct view of the political condition of those countries with which their native land has diplomatic relations and commercial intercourse. It treats fairly the question of Christianity, of reconquering the Mohammedan provinces in Central Asia, of opium, and of other pressing matters. It aims at giving China sound advice, and its statements are made in a friendly and Christian tone. It has called forth commendation from Li-hung-chang, and is being much read here and in the capital."

In a paper contributed to the *Church Missionary Intelligencer* for July, the Rev. C. F. Warren gives an account of a visit to the temple of Chion-in, which is one of the finest in Kioto, the former capital of Japan, and one of the most interesting cities in the Empire. There is a very fine *yashiki*, formerly occupied by the chief priest, and connected with the temple by a covered way; the floor of this is so constructed as to make a creaking noise like the chirping of birds, by which warning is given of the approach of any person. In one part of the temple, on a pedestal about three feet high, placed under a canopy, stands a small figure, some eighteen inches in height, and gaily decorated with flowers. This figure has one arm pointing towards heaven and the other hanging down, and is said to represent Shaka—as the Japanese call the supposed historical founder of Buddhism—as he appeared at his birth, when he said:—"Above heaven and under heaven, I alone am exalted." Mr. Warren adds that the figure was standing in the centre of a shallow basin, in which there was a liquid called *ama cha* (sweet tea), which is poured over the image by means of a small ladle, by all who come to do honour to it. Some then drink a little, some moisten their fingers with it, rub their eyes, &c., while others take a small quantity away with them, all being done in the hope that some benefit will be derived thereby.

We have received from the London office of the Inspectorate of Chinese Customs the *Customs Gazette* from Oct. to Dec. 1876; Medical reports to 30th Sept., 1876; list of Lighthouses and Buoys for 1877, and reports on the Trade at the Treaty ports of China for 1875, which will be noticed in due course.

INDIAN TEA COMPANIES.

(MONEY MARKET REVIEW.)

Surprise can scarcely be excited by the increased favour with which Indian tea companies are now being regarded, as evidenced by the enhanced price commanded lately by the few undertakings which are best known to the public. In these days, when money is to be had at 1½ per cent., when an almost unprecedented amount of capital is lying idle, and when investors are weary of and disquieted with so many of the foreign loans, it is only natural that they should look further afield for a safe and fairly lucrative channel of investment. They are now becoming convinced that Indian tea properties offer what they want—viz., sound security and a very profitable return.

The company best known in this market—the Assam—has, consequently, within the last few months increased considerably in value, the shares, which in March, 1876, were quoted 52 to 55, having now risen to 73 to 77. And the public seem to be warranted in their growing appreciation of this class of property. In the first place, the land itself under cultivation and in reserve uncultivated affords security for the capital they embark, while the sale of the tea produced affords, in the ordinary state of trade, sufficient profits, after payment of cost of production, to secure a solid and often handsome dividend. Thus, the Assam Company, on shares with £20 paid, has given a dividend for 1876-7 of £7 per share, or 35 per cent. Other companies, too, which have long been struggling under difficulties, are now gradually emerging into a dividend-paying state, and, consequently, have risen greatly in value, e.g., Upper Assam Company, whose shares, with £10 paid, quoted in March, 1876, 2½ to 3, are now at 5½ to 6½.

But, of all the Indian Tea companies the most successful, perhaps, has been one which, owing to its being a private concern, and not quoted in the market, is perfectly unknown to the general public—we mean the Wilton Tea Company. A few figures relating to this company, its doings, and earnings, may therefore prove interesting.

The Wilton Tea Company was formed and registered in London in 1870, with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares, and took over, as a working concern, all the property and gardens of the Chulwa Tea Company, then in liquidation, consisting of 15,379 acres of land, of which 633 acres were in cultivation, with all the plants in full bearing. The purchase money was only £3,500, after the property had been offered at public auction and no bid made, or about one-twentieth part of the sum actually spent on the property by the old company; and the remaining £6,500 was used as working capital. Steady dividends have been paid since the formation of the company.

In the 1st year, 1872	...	10	per cent.
" 2nd year, 1873	...	10	"
" 3rd year, 1874	...	10	"
" 4th year, 1875	...	12½	"
" 5th year, 1876	...	12½	"
" 6th year, 1877	...	20	"

And, as the newly-cultivated acreage comes into full bearing, these dividends may be expected to increase.

In 1874 it was resolved to gradually increase the cultivated area of the gardens, and it was therefore decided to double the capital by five yearly issues of 2,000 shares of £1 each. Of these 6,000 have already been issued, making the present total capital £16,000. Of the remaining 4,000 shares, 2,000 will be issued this year, and 2,000 next year, to the shareholders at par. These issues at par are very valuable, owing to the large premium they command, and will no doubt be annually continued, if that course be found desirable in the interests of the company.

By this means the acreage under cultivation has been yearly increased, and it is still capable of still further extension. The original acreage and gardens being so extensive, certain portions have been in recent years advantageously sold, and the money so derived has been distributed amongst the shareholders, realising 8s. per share, and leaving the acreage, according to the last report, as follows:—Fee-simple grants, 8,829 acres. Total cultivation: Old, 401 acres; new, 833 acres; total, 734 acres.

The present market price of the shares is 4 to 4½.

During the last few days letters have appeared drawing attention to the extreme depression in the tea trade. This is to a great extent owing to the bad quality of the tea shipped from China, and the enormous quantity forced for sale on the market at one time. But it must be remembered that, the worse the China tea, the greater is the necessity to buy really good Indian tea to mix with it, in order to produce an average article.

THE DESPATCH OF TROOPS TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The Times says the country will be satisfied with the general purport of the answer given by Lord Derby and Sir Stafford Northcote last night—namely, that the despatch of this reinforcement does not mean an intervention in the war which desolates the East. *The Times* has little doubt that the Queen's Ministers fully perceive the dangers of the hour and will be cautious in proportion to their responsibility. It would be unreasonable to connect them with the extravagances of a section of their supporters, even if we had not the express statements of more than one of the Cabinet as to the policy they will pursue. The various statements of the Ministerial policy taken together form an exposition which ought to make us quite secure as to what is intended. If Ministers are of opinion that, under certain conditions, a certain use of the British forces may be expedient, it would be less imprudent to specify them than to allow erroneous or exaggerated objects to be attributed to this or that measure. There will, no doubt, be many who will see even in the answers given yesterday evening something significant or ominous. The "uncertain and disturbed condition of Europe," "the present unsettled state of the Mediterranean region," invite to endless speculations. But the English public generally will consider that these answers, given deliberately, after evident concert, and in almost the same words, do constitute another pledge that the Government will maintain the same policy which it has indicated on former occasions.

The Morning Post remarks that in despatching troops to the Mediterranean the Government have taken the first step in fulfilment of the policy on which they have all along declared they would act—the protection of British interests. It is an assurance that the Government are determined to carry out their policy, whatever course it may be necessary for them to take for that purpose. It will perhaps be contended by those who have committed themselves so far in supporting Russia as to make it difficult for them to draw back that the despatch of troops to the Mediterranean will be regarded by the Porte as an assurance that, if its armies are defeated, it will in the last resort be able to rely upon the support of this country. That may or may not be; but if the interests of England and those of Turkey should eventually prove to be identical we shall certainly not abandon our own interests merely because in defending them we shall also defend those of Turkey.

The Daily Telegraph says the determination to send reinforcements to our garrisons in "the Mediterranean regions" proves that the interests of this great empire still possess vigilant guardians. It must be confessed that the cheering reassurance came none too soon. The cheers with which Sir Stafford Northcote's laconic reply was received and the fervent contentment of the House, proved that there existed a patriotic comprehension alike as to what was said and what was left unspoken; while the country generally is manifesting the same intelligent satisfaction. What has to be done, however, to secure the proper influence of England in the final settlement must be done henceforth manfully and thoroughly. If Gallipoli be the proper spot, to Gallipoli let our regiments go, whosoever it displeases and whosoever it helps or does not help; and to Gallipoli, moreover, let it be frankly proclaimed that they are going.

The Standard holds that, with regard to Lord Derby's and the Chancellor of the Exchequer's explanations, it is surely rather a poor sort of policy which attempts to explain away every act of vigour, as though its authors were ashamed or frightened of their own energy. A little more frankness, even a little more audacity, would not injure the character of the Government for discretion, while it would certainly tend to strengthen the confidence of the public, probably to avert the very danger the prospect of which seems to inspire this extraordinary caution.

ROYAL ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—The annual Congress of the Royal Archeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland has already been fixed to be held at Hereford, and the arrangements of proposed excursions have just been made. The Hereford meeting will be held under the presidency of the Lord Bishop of Hereford, and among the local patrons are Lord Bateman, Lord Lieutenant of the county and High Sheriff, the Marquis of Hartington, Earl Powis, Earl Beauchamp, Earl of Bradford, Earl Ducie, &c., and all the local M.P.s. Sir W. Guise is the president of the section of Antiquities; Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., of History; and Mr. Gambier Parry, of Architecture. On the afternoon of the opening day Sir Gilbert Scott will conduct the visitors round the cathedral, and give a historical description of the fabric. There will be excursions on every day of the Congress, with the exception of the opening day, to objects of archaeological and antiquarian interest in the surrounding district. These will include a considerable number of churches of antiquarian interest, including the Minster at Leominster, and Ludlow Church, Ludlow Castle, Kilpeck Castle, Ewyas Harold Castle, Goodrich Castle, Kentchester (Magna Castra), with a Roman road crossing Offus Dyke near, and Credenhill Camp will be visited, and it is proposed to wind up the meeting by devoting a day to an excursion to Tewkesbury to examine Tewkesbury Abbey, now in course of restoration.

The New York Times states that Commander Perkins, of the United States steamer *Ashuelot*, attached to the Asiatic station, has drawn up an interesting report, in which he gives the particulars of his recent visit to the newly-opened Chinese ports of Hoihow, on the Island of Hainan, and Pakhoi on the main, in company with Mr. Lincoln, the United States Consul at Canton.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS, CORRESPONDENTS, &c.
 No notice can be taken of Anonymous Correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
 A REGISTER is kept of the Addresses of all Persons connected with the *FAN EAST*, and reference can be made to the same by personal application at the Office or by letter.

JAMES WEST, PUBLISHER,
 79 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: MONDAY, JULY 30, 1877.

THIS MAIL'S NEWS.

THE sad accounts of the effects of the famine are more than confirmed by the present mail. At Chefoo famine fever has been causing great disaster—the wards of the hospital were full and patients were being brought and left at the doors. It was feared that if strong preventive measures were not speedily taken there might be a severe epidemic, possibly cholera. A correspondent says that in the native town there are hundreds of small rooms with three or four fever patients in each. The Chinese Government have made a very handsome acknowledgment of the assistance which has been afforded by foreigners to the sufferers from the famine. The Peking authorities have sent a letter to each of the foreign Ministers, expressing their thanks for the liberal and practical manner in which sympathy has been shown. It is evident, as we surmised some time back, that this assistance which has been rendered will have a very beneficial effect upon the relations between China and foreign nations. Education seems to be making as great strides in China as here, if we may judge from the reports in this mail's papers. It is stated that the recent examinations in Peking for the degree of Chin Shih, or Doctor, five of the hundred and more candidates from the district of Tientsin passed successfully, a proportion so large as to have overwhelmed everyone with astonishment. Singularly enough, they are all residents within the city wall, and all have the reputation of being men of sense. From Shanghai we have details of a meeting at which it was proposed to reorganise the North China Insurance Company upon a permanent, instead of a triennial basis. The lekin dues business was causing further trouble, a new Taotai having determined to charge them on the shops in the city, the proprietors of which threatened, if this were done, to migrate to the foreign settlements, so as to get free from them.

From Japan there is no later news by the present mail than that brought by the last Pacific mail to hand. A curious fact not yet noted is mentioned from Hakodadi, namely, that on the 11th May, when the great earthquake in Peru took place, there was a violent commotion of the sea in perfectly calm weather. It appears also that a similar occurrence of less intensity happened about eight years ago, when it was discovered that the wave was also attributable to a violent earthquake in Peru.

In Hong Kong the papers are full of discussions concerning the policy of the new Governor with respect to the government of the Chinese. The case of Landstein v. the King of Annam, which attracted so much attention some years back, has been finally settled.

From the Straits Settlements we learn that the interval since last mail has been marked by no event of special importance. Mr. W. E. Maxwell has been appointed senior police magistrate at Singapore, and the magisterial bench has been further strengthened by the appointment of Mr. N. B. Dennys as a justice of the peace. A painful feeling has been excited by the report of the observations made by Mr. Gladstone regarding the conduct of the late Sir James Brooke. The death of Dr. Randell, principal Civil Medical Officer of the Settlements, is reported. The second mate of the American ship *Mohican*, lying in Singapore harbour, has been murdered by the steward of the same vessel. Mr. A. D. Neubronner has been appointed Siamese Consul at Penang. Matters continue quiet in the native States. Advices from Atchin report that the Dutch are employed in strengthening their position in the Atchinese territory occupied by them. The severe drought which has recently prevailed in some provinces of the Philippine Islands has given place to a heavy rainfall.

GOVERNMENT OF THE NATIVES IN HONG KONG.

WE regret to notice from the papers to hand by the last mail that the new Governor of Hong Kong appears likely to carry too far the principle of avoiding every possible form of class distinction in the laws passed in the Colony. Of the soundness of this principle, of the duty of all placed in authority to act upon it, no less upon grounds of justice than of policy, no one in the present enlightened times can entertain any doubt. But even this principle is not without some limits. It cannot always be put in force without some modification, and it should, in common with all general principles, never be applied without a careful consideration of the people to whom it is desired to extend it, and the peculiar circumstances of the place in which order and good Government have to be maintained. Public safety is the limit to individual liberty. Where the former is menaced the latter must be restricted, and, indeed, individual freedom can never be long maintained when it is incompatible with the general welfare of the State or the community. These principles, which are indeed so trite as almost to appear truisms, are unfortunately too frequently overlooked by many thoughtful and well-informed men, who, enamoured of liberty and equality, are unable to believe that any restriction should be imposed upon them. Unfortunately, however, though all people of advanced views would desire to see perfect equality before the laws, it is only too well-known to those who have studied the subject from facts and not from theories that this ideal is unattainable. Even at home the necessity is recognised for much more class legislation than is commonly imagined to exist by superficial observers, and in our colonies and distant possessions this necessity is far more pressing. It is simply impossible to deal with Asiatics in precisely the same manner as we can with Europeans. We may hope to be able to do so in the course of years, but they must in the meantime be educated up to the necessary standard. Before this has been done to attempt to treat them as Europeans can only lead to disaster, in which natives and foreigners must alike suffer.

It appears that Mr. HENNESSY, as a commencement towards introducing an ultra advanced policy as regards the government of the natives, has determined to do away with two safeguards, which have long been regarded as necessary in Hong Kong, namely, the application of flogging as a punishment for crimes of violence, and the issue of night passes to the Chinese residents. There can be no doubt that no greater error could be committed. Long experience has proved the necessity of both these measures; and a Governor of a few months' standing, knowing little more of the Chinese than that they have yellow skins, and wear pigtails, will assuredly be very bold to do away with these safeguards. Even at home we are obliged to apply the lash to some of our most ruffianly criminals. Some years ago, as many will recollect, the crime of garrotting was alarmingly on the increase, and it was only put down by the application of the lash. In Hong Kong we have to deal with some of the very worst of the Chinese coast population—men in every way as hardened as any criminals here, and experience amply proves that the terrors of the lash are the only means of controlling them. We fully endorse the opinions expressed by our Hong Kong contemporary, the *Daily Press*, that to do away with it, especially in conjunction with the proposed abolition of the night-pass system, would be to afford the utmost encouragement to the criminal classes of Canton to migrate to Hong Kong, and so increase its insecurity and augment its already heavy police expenditure. We cannot too strongly condemn these acts of the new Governor, which bear the impress of haste and impetuosity, and will assuredly land him in difficulties similar to those which he encountered at Barbadoes.

CHINA AND KASHGAR.

A CAREFULLY-written epitome of the history of the rule of the Chinese over Kashgar, which it would seem probably may be reasserted, appears in *The Times*, and is of interest at the present moment. The conquest of Kashgar by China took place about the year 1760, and was the result of a reprisal on the part of the Chinese, the inhabitants of Kashgar, in conjunction with those of Tungaria and of

Mongolia, having produced invaders and even conquerors of China. About the year 1750 an opportunity presented itself to China for interference in this direction. In that year two Princes—DAVATSI and AMURSANA—held supreme authority in Tungaria, which is that territory lying north of the Tian Shan, of which Kuldja or Ili is the western portion. These two chieftains could not rest contented with a divided power, but resolved to test who should be pre-eminent by an appeal to war. The result of the struggle was the overthrow of AMURSANA, who was obliged to seek safety in flight. He sought an asylum in China, and proceeded to Peking to lay his grievances and his homage at the feet of the Emperor. He was received with courtesy, granted titles and estates as a vassal of the Empire, and was encouraged to hope that the Chinese might lend him the aid necessary to replace him in his rightful position in Tungaria. But he was clearly informed that he was only a vassal of the Chinese, and must acknowledge the suzerainty of Peking in the event of his obtaining repossession of his territory. In 1755 he reappeared in Tungaria in command of a large Chinese army, and routed in several encounters the forces of DAVATSI. After a campaign of some months DAVATSI himself was taken prisoner, and AMURSANA's triumph was complete. But after this great success AMURSANA forgot by whose aid it had been obtained, and he openly expressed his discontent at the Chinese requiring him to hold the country as their representative and with their own army. He took up arms, but was defeated at Kiahta, and paid the penalty which the Chinese considered his treachery and ingratitude to them deserved. Tungaria then became an integral portion of China, but the energy of KEEN LUNG was not satisfied even by this great conquest. His armies were directed to cross the mountain barriers into Khokand, and Tashkent was entered in 1758. In 1760 Khokand also submitted to his Generals, and Kashgar was formally annexed about the same year. It is stated by competent authority that the Chinese rule, even in the time of its decadence, was more popular than that of YAKOUB BEG, the very necessities of whose position compelled him to maintain the strictest order, as well as a somewhat meddlesome *espionnage* over the sayings of his subjects that would not contrast favourably with the less irksome system founded on Chinese confidence in their strength. Should the news which appears to have reached India of successes by the Kashgar army over the Chinese not be confirmed, and should the progress of the Chinese expedition be maintained, it is to be hoped that both the neighbourhood of Russia and our own interest in the country would tend towards impressing on the Chinese the necessity of using both their success with moderation and also their utmost efforts to bring their rule into harmonious accord with the subject population, without shocking the sentiment of the civilised world by excesses that are out of date even in Central Asia.

THERE is now no longer any doubt of the truth of the report of the death of YAKOUB BEG. The Russian Agency in Paris says it is announced from Tashkent that "BEKONLI BEG, the eldest son of YAKOUB BEG, Emir of Kashgar, has notified to General KAUFMANN the death of his father and his accession to the Throne." News has also been received from Bokhara of the death of the son of the Emir SEID MOHAMED, who visited St. Petersburg with an Embassy last year.

THE proverbial delay of the law has not apparently been in any way diminished by the procedure under the new Judicature Act, cases being as much delayed as ever. We learn that, in consequence of this inefficient working, the case of STRACHAN and THOMAS v. HOGG and WALKER, to which we some time back called attention, cannot come on before December next.

THE Italian Minister of Finance and Public Works and the representative of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company at Rome have signed a convention prolonging the present contract for the mail service between Venice and the East until the month of February, 1880.

Naval and Military.

The Ariel, now building at Chatham, will be ready for commission in October, and will probably be ordered to the China Station.

The Tamar, troop-ship, Captain W. D. Liddell, arrived at Portsmouth, from Hong Kong (last from Plymouth). She brought home the officers and crews of the following ships, paid off:—Charybdis, Captain T. E. Smith, Lieutenant J. G. Jones, Lieutenant R. W. White, Surgeon G. Gibson, Staff-Surgeon T. L. Bickford, Navigating-Lieutenant B. S. Bradley, the Rev. Douglas J. Boutflower, M.A., chaplain, Lieutenant R. Montgomery, R.M.L.I., Mr. R. M. Colwell, paymaster, Mr. S. W. Wright, assistant-paymaster, and Sub-Lieutenant T. B. Hammond. Modeste, Lieutenant J. P. Pipon, Lieutenant the Hon. E. T. Needham, Surgeon C. C. Gedding, Staff-Surgeon R. R. Sicama, Paymaster T. N. Firth, Assistant-Paymaster W. C. Gillies, Navigating-Lieutenant P. Aplin, and Sub-Lieutenant J. Montgomery. Sylvia, Lieutenant G. S. Gunn, Paymaster E. H. Whyte, Staff-Surgeon S. Campbell, Navigating-Lieutenant William Pearce. Nassau, Lieutenant the Hon. F. C. Vereker, Lieutenant W. S. White, Lieutenant G. N. Pollard, Lieutenant J. St. C. Bower, Surgeon J. G. Clarke, Navigating-Lieutenant John Dixon. Hart, Lieutenant W. B. Forbes, Navigating Sub-Lieutenant Scullard, Mr. G. McEwen, engineer; Surgeon M. E. Bourke, invalided from the Curlew; Lieutenant Henry Pearson and Lieutenant Drake, invalided from the Victor Emanuel; Lieutenant C. G. Dickson, invalided from the Vigilant; Acting Sub-Lieutenants Thompson and Beresford, from the Hibernia. When the officers and men for Portsmouth are all discharged it is expected that she will immediately return to Plymouth to have her few defects made good, unless she should be required for further troop service immediately, and then these defects will be completed at Portsmouth.

The following appears in the *Army and Navy Gazette*:—Having received late news from China, I wish to bring under your notice the pleasures of paying off on that station. I wish especially to bring forward the case of one of the gunvessels lately paid off at Hong Kong. As every one was obliged to clear out of the ship a few days before they paid off, they confidently expected to be sent to the Victor Emmanuel; but they were rather surprised to hear that there was no room on board her, and that they were to be relegated to the Opossum. On going on board this ship they found that they could expect no comfort on board her, she being simply the shell of an ancient 40-horse power gunboat with no gear at all on board; they even had to demand a table from the dockyard. In going to her they found they gained a rather doubtful advantage—viz., in not being able to sleep below, as it was very stuffy and the bilge odours were strong, though not sweet; so that they had to sleep on the upper deck, with the cool, refreshing breezes that generally blow in Hong Kong Harbour playing on them, and that rather roughly, as the bulwarks were cut away in some places. (I have heard that the doctors forbid sleeping on deck in China, as it is very unhealthy.) The courtesy of the ward-room officers of H.M.S. Victor Emmanuel does not seem to be very apparent, for it was through their alleging they had no room in their mess that these officers were condemned to the Opossum; and that they had no room I am inclined to doubt, for, though they had the officers of the Charybdis in their mess, yet they only have one table on the starboard side and a full-sized billiard table on the port side, so that the whole of the mess amidships is clear room. The Commodore agreed with them in thinking that the receiving-ship could only accommodate one other ship's company besides their own. The men, I think, had a harder time of it than the officers, for on the ship paying off they were given forty-eight hours' leave (which, I suppose, was made a great boon), and, to add to their enjoyment of this leave, they were obliged to take all their traps on board the Opossum, but were told they could not mess there, as they were not victualled on board their late ship after that day, and, though they were victualled on board the Tamar (in which they are to come home), she wanted so much cleaning that they could not go on board her; in fact, making them go on shore to knock about the pleasant streets of Hong Kong for two days, so that they should be able to spend all their money comfortably and stand a good chance of getting fever or dysentery before they came home. One of the officers of the vessel about which I am writing did obtain the latter complaint from a chill caused by sleeping on the deck of the Opossum.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR MALTA.

The following troops embarked on board the Indian troopships Euphrates, Captain Cumming, and Crocodile, Captain Sharpe, for Gibraltar and Malta, viz.:—195 men from the 108th Regiment to join the 27th Regiment, 239 men from the 64th Regiment to join the 95th; 288 men from the 79th Regiment to join the 42nd; 245 men from the 78th Regiment to join the 71st; and 231 men from the 104th Regiment to join the 101st. Also the 2nd Battalion of the 2nd Regiment, and the 2nd Battalion of the 13th Regiment, who, it is expected, will ultimately relieve the Royal Engineers on their being removed to another destination, but respecting which there are as yet no definite orders. The other troopships Malabar, Jumna, and Serapis will follow in due course as occasion should require. They are all ready for service. The naval drafts embarked on board the Euphrates from the flag-ship Duke of Wellington.

The strength of the garrison of Malta about ten years ago, and before Lord Cardwell's reduction of our military establishments in the Colonies, was eight batteries of Artillery, with an aggregate strength of 805 non-commissioned officers and men; two companies of Royal Engineers, numbering 178; six battalions of Infantry, 4,232 strong; the Malta Fencible Artillery, 591; the whole garrison numbering 5,854 non-commissioned officers and men. The establishment of the present

garrison, including officers, is 5,098—namely, Artillery, seven batteries, 1,022; Engineers, two companies, 198; Infantry, five battalions, 3,440; and the Malta Fencible Artillery, 371. The additions now being made consist of the 2nd Battalions of the 2nd Queen's and the 13th Light Infantry, each 902 of all ranks, or 1,804 altogether, with drafts as follows:—195 to the 27th Regiment, 288 to the 42nd, 245 to the 71st, 239 to the 98th, and 231 to the 101st, making the total reinforcements 3,002, and bringing the strength of the garrison up to 8,100 of all ranks.

An officer with the Fleet in Besika Bay, writing on the 12th of July to a friend in Cork, says:—"We were practising with the electric light last night. With its aid you could examine a ship from stem to stern; even the smallest craft is within reach of this powerful light, everything under the influence of its intense brightness standing out as clear and well defined as at mid-day. No doubt it will be invaluable in naval warfare in detecting the approach of an enemy under cover of night who might be desirous of attempting a surprise or testing the efficacy of his torpedoes on our ironclads. We all cooled again this week full up. A general belief prevails throughout the Fleet that we shall be active participants in the Russo-Turkish quarrel before long. All is ready for any contingency that might be brought about by passing events. All symptoms of discontent have passed away and are absorbed in a desire to sustain the honour and good name of the old flag should it be run up in the presence of an enemy. The Fleet at present consists of the Alexandria, Swiftsure, Raleigh, Devastation, Rupert, Hotspur, and Torch. The Pallas steamed away for Malta last week. We are very happy here, although the surroundings are not of a very cheerful or picturesque character. The prospect is barren wherever the eye rests; no habitation can be seen, and the nearest approach to anything in the shape of a town is a place called Chanak, twenty miles from where we are at anchor. It blows very hard, too, sometimes in the Bay. Twice already in consequence of those fitful gusts of wind we have had to get up steam to prevent our anchors dragging."

Vice-Admiral Chads, the Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, visited Chatham and made an inspection of the armour-plated ship *Téméraire*, and the other vessels fitting for sea. During his visit the steam torpedo launch of the *Téméraire* was tested in the large basin in the presence of the dockyard officials, when it worked most admirably. The statements made in some of the morning papers that the utmost exertions are being made to get this and other vessels ready for sea are exaggerations. On the contrary, everything is remarkably quiet, and instead of the "utmost exertions" being used, overtime has been stopped throughout the dockyard. The vessel, according to arrangements made months ago, will leave for the Mediterranean about the first or second week in September.

The arrangements for placing the control of the Indian Marine on a new footing have, we understand, been nearly completed. The formation of a distinct Marine Department for the Government of the service afloat is not, however, decided upon, as it is thought that the system of retaining the services of a naval adviser, a post now filled by Captain Bythesea, R.N., V.C., C.B., will be found to work efficiently.

Orders have been issued for the completion by the 1st of August of the *Slaney*, which is now in course of construction at Jarrow, and some others of her class. Although the *Medina* is the only one of the twelve which is ready for sea, eight have undergone their steam trials at Portsmouth and could be got ready for the pendant, if required, in a short time.

As the *Penguin*, 6, was going out of Devonport Harbour, for the purpose of testing her machinery, she came into collision with her Majesty's ship *Indus*. The collision was of considerable violence, injuring the *Penguin's* bowsprit and head-gear and doing damage to other parts of the ship. She returned into Keyham-basin for repairs.

Chief Engineers are in future to be appointed to all ships with engines of 800-horse power and above, provided such ships are in charge of a Commander or Captain. By this new arrangement it is estimated that employment will be found for a much larger number of Chief Engineers, and promotion consequently facilitated.

The *Agincourt*, Captain R. Wells, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir J. E. Commerell, K.C.B., left Plymouth Sound for the Mediterranean. The *Agincourt* will call at Gibraltar and Malta, and then join the squadron at Besika Bay, the Admiral taking third command.

The Queen has given orders for the appointment of Colonel John Stokes, C.B., of the Royal Engineers, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

Assistant Commissary-General Long, who has been prematurely brought home from Ceylon, is regarded as the officer selected to command the Commissariat Department if it should be necessary to establish a corps d'armée.

H.M. SHIPS ON THE CHINA STATION.

The following is a list of Her Majesty's ships serving on the China Station, corrected up to the present time:—

Ship.	Guns.	H.-power.	Captain.
Audacious ...	14	800	Capt. P. H. Colomb (bearing the flag of Vice-Admrl. A. P. Ryder).
Charybdis ...	17	400	Capt. T. E. Smith.
Curlew ...	3	160	Com. E. J. Church.
Egeria ...	4	120	Com. A. L. Douglas.
Fly ...	4	120	Com. J. Bruce.
Frolic ...	4	100	Com. A. E. Dupuis.
Growler ...	4	120	Com. C. E. D. Wilcox.
Hart ...	4	120	Com. R. Evans.
Hornet ...	4	120	Com. H. N. Hippisley.
Juno ...	8	400	Capt. J. A. Poland.

Kestrel ...	4	100	Com. C. B. Theobald.
Lapwing ...	3	160	Com. Sir W. Wiseman.
Lily ...	3	95	Com. B. E. Cochrane.
Magpie ...	3	160	Com. W. M. Lang.
Midge ...	4	120	Com. H. Salmond.
Modeste ...	14	350	Capt. A. Buller, C.B.
Moorhen ...	4	—	Lieut. J. Hope.
Mosquito ...	4	60	Lieut. R. H. Paul.
Nassau ...	4	150	Com. R. H. Napier.
Sheldrake ...	4	—	Lieut. J. B. Haye.
Swinger ...	4	60	Lieut. O. P. Tudor.
Sylvia ...	3	150	Capt. B. W. Bax.
Thistle ...	4	120	Com. E. B. Pusey.
Victor Emmanuel ...	2	—	Commodore G. W. Watson.
Vigilant ...	2	250	Lieut. H. C. D. Ryder.

Legal.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

IN RE J. M. REYNVAAN, TRADING AS VAN OORDT AND CO.—LIABILITIES £55,000.

This was an application for the appointment of a receiver, and an injunction against a suing creditor.

The debtor, who traded in partnership with W. C. Van Oordt at Great St. Helen's, and Yokohama in Japan, as merchants, has presented a petition for the liquidation of their affairs, estimating the debts at £55,000, the value of the assets, which consist principally of the profits to be derived from shipments in transitu, not being ascertained.

Mr. Baker, of the firm of Lawrance, Plews, Baker, and Boyer, in making the application, stated that a few days before the suspension goods to the value of £30,000 had been sent to Japan for sale, and were now in transitu, and it was necessary in the interest of the creditors to appoint a receiver to deal with remittances. His Honour granted the application, and appointed Mr. Waddell to the office, and made an interim order restraining the legal proceedings for a week.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO THE FAR EAST.

VIA BRINDISI.

To	Letters.	Post Cards.	Newspapers.	Book Pkts
China, Hong Kong, Japan, Siam, Sarawak, Straits Settlements, Ceylon, Labuan, Java, Cochinchina, and Philippine Islands ...	8d. per ½ oz.	4d. each	2d. per 4 oz.	3d. per 2 oz.

VIA MARSEILLES (by French Mail).

China, Hong Kong, Japan, Siam, Sarawak, Straits Settlements, Ceylon, Labuan, Java, Cochinchina, and Philippine Islands ...	6d. per ½ oz.	3d. each	1d. per 4 oz.	2d. per 2 oz.
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VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

China, Hong Kong, Japan, Siam, Sarawak, Straits Settlements, Ceylon, Labuan, Java, Cochinchina, and Philippine Islands ...	6d. per ½ oz.	3d. each	1d. per 4 oz.	2d. per 2 oz.
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VIA SAN FRANCISCO (by American Mail).

China and Hong Kong ...	6d. per ½ oz.	—	2d. per 4 oz.	2d. per 2 oz.
Japan ...	6d. per ½ oz.	—	1d. per 4 oz.	2d. per 2 oz.

* * As no post-cards bearing impressed stamps of higher value than 1½d. have been issued, the ordinary post-cards now in use must be employed when it is desired to send a post-card to the Far East, adhesive stamps being affixed to the cards to make up the amount of the postage required. There are no post-cards for Siam and Sarawak.

GERMANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HAMBURG, JULY 24.

In consequence of the hot season a deep calm has taken place in the position of Germany; the high class of Government people are enjoying their vacancies, and, besides the negotiations between Austria and Germany, about the renewal of the Trade Treaty, hardly anything worth mentioning at present is visible in this direction. This quietness greatly contrasts with the uniform situation of Europe, which but for the passions and the greediness of its several nations at present might be just as calm and quiet as our position.

From all directions reports are coming in about a plentiful and blessed harvest, an abundance of the necessities of life is expected; and still in almost every country neither peace nor contentment are to be met with, the passions of the different parties are raking worse than ever, and perhaps in not far a time the whole Continent may be in flames.

The Emperor William arrived at Gastein on the eve of the 17th July, and intends to stay there for three weeks. On the 8th of August he is to return to Berlin via Salzburg.

The Crown Prince and his family have taken a summer trip to Ostende (Belgium); they arrived there on the 17th inst., and are dwelling in a villa which has been offered to them by the King of the Belgians. On the 20th the Imperial Prince alone went to Brussels, in order to partake in a *Te Deum*, celebrated on occasion of the anniversary of the accession to the throne of King Leopold I.

In high politics there is great apathy prevailing, but I am able to report to you that the instructions of the German Plenipotentiaries for the commercial treaty with Austria are now completed; those gentlemen are not yet gone to Vienna, as Prince Bismark has reserved himself, by political reasons, as it is said to point out the moment which he thinks the best for their departure.

The Colorado beetle, which has shown itself in the neighbourhood of Cologne, has been totally destroyed, and all narratives of a new appearance of this insect in German harbours are mere rumours, and are without any foundation. Messrs. Stollwerck, at Cologne, the famous producers of chocolate and drops, have fabricated an imitation of this dangerous insect in the various stages of its development, and each little box shows eggs, a larva of three days, a larva of fourteen days, a larva of three weeks, chrysalis and beetle. The German Governments have ordered considerable numbers of those boxes, which are to be distributed among the schools of each country, in order to make the scholars acquainted with the insect.

The cattle-plague has again been detected in the Prussian province of Upper Silesia, and therefore the transport of cattle within the Empire has at once been stopped, as well as the export from Homburg and other sea-ports.

Last Saturday the largest ironclad ever built in Germany has been launched from the Vulcan's Wharf at Stettin. The new vessel, which, when under construction bore the letter of "A," has been christened the *Lachsen* (Saxony), after the German kingdom of the same name. She is 290 feet long, by 55 feet beam, and 26.5 feet in depth, drawing only 19 feet of water under full armament. The hull of the corvette is a triple one, the inner skin, constructed of m.32 (millimeter) iron, is surrounded by a teak-planking of m.200, on which iron-plating of m.254 has been bolted; the upper deck is laid of forged iron of two inches thick. Her armament consists of two ironclad towers, of which the after one is armed with four 27 c.m. guns, the fore one carrying one gun of the same size, her stem being provided with a sharp ramming apparatus of three metres in length. The vessel's two engines, each of 2,800-horse power, are independent of each other and are estimated to be of sufficient power to make the new man-of-war one of the quickest of the German navy. Another ironclad of about the same construction and dimensions, being built at Gdalen, near Kiel, is to be launched in the course of the present week, and very likely will be christened the *Bayern* (Bavaria).

In consequence of the favourable results attained with German coals in the German Navy the Admiralty has taken into consideration the erection of depots of German coals, at least, at several predominant points in Europe, in which respect the following ports have been named:—Flushing, Lisbon, Carthage, Catania, and perhaps Alexandria. At all these places large stores of German coals are to be stored to supply the German vessels, at least, as far as possible.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Business has been very quiet throughout the week; according to the prevailing season, only a small consumptive demand was perceptible, but holders are firm, in expectation of a better autumn inquiry.

COFFEE.—Holders of first-hand parcels did not show any pressure for sale, and values therefore maintained their high range. Quotation for Java quality m.1.05 to 1.50 per $\frac{1}{2}$ kilo.

SUGAR.—Holders have shown more disposition to part with their stocks, and in addition several transactions for delivery have taken place. Quotations are:—Manila brown, clayed, m.29 to 31; do. unclayed, m.23 to 24 $\frac{1}{2}$; Mauritius, brown, m.23 to 31; do. yellow, m.31 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 34; Batavia, white, m.31 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 36; do. yellow and grey, m.31 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 34; do. brown, m.24 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 31; Siam, Benares, and China, white, m.32 to 35; Zanzibar, brown and yellow, m.25 to 35; China, brown and yellow, m.22 to 32 per 50 kilo.

RICE.—Quotations of dressed but inferior qualities are, in sympathy with English markets, about m.0.25 per 100 lbs. Of raw quality 6,000 bags Rangoon arrived, ex Daniel, have been bought by a mill; 11,000 bags Arracan, ex Sumatra, are bought in a Channel port.

TEA is unchanged, and transactions are of no importance.

COTTON.—Values are slowly enhancing, but sales are still very restricted. Holders are not disposed to part with their stock at present quotations.

SPICES.—Nutmegs are pretty well inquired for, and prime quality is quoted m.5.60 to 6.20. Mace, m.4.70 to 4.90. Ginger unchanged, Bengal m.27 to 27 $\frac{1}{2}$; Cochin m.63 to 85. Cloves are neglected, Zanzibar quality m.134 to 135; Amboina m.163 to 165. Pepper in demand, Singapore m.38 to 38 $\frac{1}{2}$; Penang m.35 to 36; White m.70 to 80.

EXCHANGE.—London, three months, m.20.33 money; 20.39 account, per £.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Business on all markets has become a better one during the past week, in consequence of the crossing of the Balkans by the Russians, and the hopes of peace thus arrived at. Berlin gave the impulse for greater activity on the German bourses, and this has been responded to by our place, so that I can report a firm tendency at the close.

July 24.

	Money.	Account.
Imperial Loan	96	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hamburg Railway Loan of 1868 ...	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Hamburg Loan of 1870	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Do. do. 1875	—	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hamburg Premium Loan of 1846 ...	—	290
Hamburg Premium Loan of 1866 ...	116	116 $\frac{1}{2}$
Norddeutsche Bank	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	129 $\frac{1}{2}$
Vereinsbank	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
International Bank	—	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
Commerce and Discount Bank ...	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. do. 2nd issue (40 p.c.) ...	—	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hamburg American Steamship Company...	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$

SHIPPING.

During the last week a good many arrivals have taken place, as well as departures, and in this regard things look satisfactory, the list of arrivals from the Far East though but small, comprising the *Fortuna*, *Stochsahl*, and *Argo*, Gaetye, both from Rangoon. Of departures only the *Walter Siegfried*, Stolp, for Manila, is to be named. At Bremen the following vessels arrived from Rangoon, viz., *Conventuti*, *Bozzo*; *Therese Meyer*; *Armin*, *Ruhase*; *Ravenna Padre*, *de Andreis*; and *Wil-*

helmine, *Keller*, all loaded with rice; besides the *Devana*, May, from Japan. On the berth are here at present the *Egeria*, s.s., to leave Aug. 8, for her usual route to Penang, &c.; *Conrad Hinrich*, *Schuler* for Singapore; *Palma*, for Bangkok; *India*, *Dirksen*, and *Andreas*, *Peters*, both for Hong Kong; *Iphigenia*, *Gren*, for Hiogo and Yokohama. All these vessels are slowly filling up, as cargo is not at all plentiful, and freights, therefore, are as low as last reported. The English steamship *Humboldt*, from Rio Janeiro, has arrived here with engines broken down, and will have to repair. The English steamship *Criterion* has been found drifting about, abandoned, in the vicinity of Horns-reef, and perhaps will be taken into the Weser or the Elbe river. About the fate of her crew hitherto nothing is known; she is loaded with wood and planking from the Baltic.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, JULY 25.

The topic of the day is still the question whether the Heemskerk Cabinet will leave the offices in September next. Opinions are much divided thereabout, and it being an impossibility to foretell what will happen, the best is to wait for the event. In the meantime the Minister of the Home Department has laid before the M.P.s a Bill to regulate the rights of the authors, in order to secure their properties, at least during fifty years. The question of the right of translating foreign books will, when this Bill will be voted, be still an open one, because this can only be decided by an international treaty.

Both here and in Rotterdam the protests against the annexation of the Transvaal have been circulated.

It was decided, on a meeting of promoters of the erection of a charitable institution in remembrance of our late Queen, to build a hospital for children and for training nurses.

H.M. the King will return from his trip abroad about the middle of August, for being present at the opening of the new Canal from Amsterdam to the North Sea, which has now become a complete success. After this solemnity H.M. will make a voyage over the Pyrenees. The King visited also Paris.

Great uneasiness has been caused because a potato bug (*doryphora decemlineata*) has been found at Rotterdam, where it was imported from New York by a steamer. The fear now prevails that other specimens of this insect will be spread else where, so that measures are prescribed by the Minister in order to destruct them.

A meeting was held here of shareholders of de O. J. Maatschappij van Administratie en Lyfrenten. A proposal to prolong the terms for winding up the Company with three years was approved with 2,668 against two votes.

The Emperor of Brazil left our country after having visited several towns. He remained in Amsterdam three days and made generally an excellent impression. He is an indefatigable sightseer; from very early in the morning till late in the evening he visits all sorts of establishments.

According to the *Staats Courant* H.M. the King has presented to Mr. Charles Gardiner, living at Goring (Oxfordshire), a golden medal bearing the Royal bust. The named gentleman discovered in Nova-Zembla a large number of objects that belonged to Barentz and Heemskerk on their unhappy voyage in 1596 and 1597.

The medals that were obtained by our manufacturers at the Philadelphia Exhibition were distributed most solemnly by the Minister Heemskerk. Prof. Baumhauer, President of the Commission, was appointed commander of the Order of the Dutch Lion, whilst the knighthoodship was conferred upon Messrs. L. C. Van Kerkwyk and Eigeman.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Great dullness prevails in our markets for Colonial Produce. The transactions are of rather no interest.

COFFEE.—The trade was very limited. Only a few lots of private import changed hands. In the second hand without business.

TEA.—No new to report. Prices remain very healthy.

TOBACCO.—Some lots of several headmarks were offered by private tender, the quality being middling, and inferior low prices ought to be accepted. Of Manila a lot of 178 bs. H. 1874, Cagayan 4a, floating per Valparaiso, was sold. The stock includes 30,796 bs. Java, 4,268 bs. Sumatra, 3,400 bs. Manila, and 3,600 bs. E.I.

RAW SUGAR very dull. About 1,000 mats changed hands at f.1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to f.2 $\frac{1}{2}$ under July quotations.

COTTON.—Prices looked well enough, but the transactions were very poorly. There was want both for buyers and sellers.

SPICES met with a regular demand, especially for Nutmegs. Mace: The cheaper prices fixed more the attention upon this article. Cloves: Prices are nominal. Pepper looks well.

RICE is calm; 4,697 bs. that arrived from Batavia will soon be brought into the market. Clean Rice met with a regular demand at firm prices. Java and Japan went both up.

JAVA INDIGO.—With a regular trade. About 200 chests changed hands at unaltered prices.

TIN.—The trade was very limited. Banca on the spot was not offered; out of the sale, which will be held on the 31st, could be bought at f.42. There were, however, no buyers. Billiton can be had at f.39 $\frac{1}{2}$.

HIDES without transactions.

ARRACK.—Sold were 45 casks Batavia, ex Baron Van Pallandt Van Rosendaal, and 25 ditto ex Geesina Maria.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 64 $\frac{1}{2}$; do. Three per Cents., 77 $\frac{1}{2}$; do. Four per Cents., 101 $\frac{1}{2}$; Dutch Trading Company, 102; Netherlands-India Trading Bank, 125 $\frac{1}{2}$; do. (Obligations) Five per Cent., 104 $\frac{1}{2}$; Netherlands Bank, 326; Rotterdam Bank,—; Amsterdam Bank, 83 $\frac{1}{2}$; Java Bank, 200-196; Java Gas Company,—; Steam Company "Java" (Shares), 51 $\frac{1}{2}$; do. (Obligations) Five per Cent., 97; do. "Nederland" (Shares), 88; do. (Obligations) Five per Cent., 102 $\frac{1}{2}$; Dutch India Railway Shares, 98; do. 1869 (Obligations) Four-and-

a-Half per Cent., 102½; do. 1874 (Obligations), Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 101.

The Bourse looked much more healthier. The transactions were better, and prices went up. The Money Market is well provided, and every capital can be obtained at two per cent. against security.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—July 18, at Hellevoet, from Banjoewangie, Anna and Sophia; at Brouwershaven, from Rangoon, Blanch Claud; 19, at Brouwershaven, from Banjoewangie, Kinderdyk; at Ymuiden, from Batavia, Petronella; 20, at Flushing, from Banjoewangie, Industrie; 21, at Nieuwe Diep, from Batavia, Madura (str.); 23, at Nieuwe Diep, from Akyab, Teekaleth; 24, at Brouwershaven, from Bassein, Marmon; at Ymuiden, from Manila, Luibezui Otac; 25, at Hellevoet, from Batavia, Torrington (str.).

DEPARTURES.—July 21, from Nieuwe Diep, for Batavia, Prins Hendrik (str.); 22, from Flushing, for Batavia, Westerschelde; 24, from Nieuwe Diep, for Singapore, Kruse (via Cardiff).

BANKS AND COMPANIES CONNECTED WITH THE FAR EAST.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, 122, Leadenhall-street, and 25, Cockspur-street, Pall-mall.

Messageries Maritimes (Head Office Paris), 97, Cannon-street, and 51, Pall Mall.

Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company, 13, Austinfriars. Hong Kong and China Gas Company, Gresham House, J. C. Walduck, secretary.

Singapore Gas Company, 8, St. Mary Axe, Robert King, Secretary. Singapore New Harbour Dock Company, Paterson and Simons, agents, 21, St. Swithin's-lane.

Singapore Johore Steam Saw Mills, Paterson and Simons, agents, 21, St. Swithin's-lane.

Amoy Dock Company, John Pook and Co., agents, Lime-street-square.

Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, Morrison and Co., agents, 4, Fenchurch-street.

North China Insurance Company, 25, Cornhill, J. S. Mackintosh, manager.

Canton Insurance Company, Matheson and Co., agents, 3, Lombard-street.

Union Insurance Company of Canton, M. P. Jukes, manager, 82 Broad-street.

China Traders Insurance Company, Limited, 3, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, W. Schmidt, Manager.

Ceylon Company, Palmerston-buildings, Old Broad-street, R. A. Cameron, secretary.

Borneo Company, 22, Fenchurch-street, William Martin, manager.

Tanjong Pagar Dock Company (Limited) of Singapore, MacTaggart Tidman, and Co., agents, 34, Leadenhall-street.

German Steamship Company, Hamburg, Robertson and Co., agents, 5, Newnan's-court, Cornhill.

Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company (Limited), John Batt and Co., Agents, 39, Old Broad-street.

BANKS.

Agra Bank, 28, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, J. Thomson, chairman.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street, J. H. Gwyther, manager.

Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, Old Broad-street, D. T. Robertson, general manager.

Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, 144, Leadenhall-street.

Deutsche Bank of Berlin, 50, Old Broad-street, G. Pietsch, manager.

Bank of Rotterdam, Union Bank of London, agents, Princes-street.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, D. McLean, manager, 31, Lombard-street.

National Bank of India, R. O. Sawers, chief manager, 80, King William-street.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Threadneedle-street, P. Campbell, chief manager.

* * * Companies omitted in the above list will be included if the particulars are forwarded.

Monetary and Commercial.

The condition of the Tea market—incredible though it may appear—is materially worse for all teas except fine and finest, which, on account of their scarcity, still maintain their position. Equally good Congou to what was selling last week at 11d. realised in public sale yesterday only 9½ to 9½, and if the present system of unreserved sales be persisted in, we shall in all probability have to chronicle a further decline week by week, and, indeed, it is impossible to foresee where prices will stop. The heavy arrivals during this month, aggregating in round numbers 35,000,000 lbs., against an average delivery of 10,000,000 lbs., will in part account for the lamentable state of affairs; but it is impossible on the other hand to ignore that it is in a great degree attributable to a hastiness in selling, altogether unwarranted by the circumstances of the trade, as although the import has been large, the latest statistics do not point to an overwhelming total. The tactics adopted seem quite incomprehensible, unless the idea of present sellers be to find out the bottom of the market.

The total quantity of tea delivered from the bonded warehouses in London during the week which ended on the 21st inst.

was 4,143,200 lbs., which was 931,502 lbs. more than was cleared during the corresponding week of last year. Of this quantity 2,372,685 lbs. went for home consumption, 808,391 lbs. for exportation, 3,647 lbs. for ships' stores, 198,537 lbs. went coastwise to various outports, of which 191,629 lbs. went coastwise to be immediately exported. The sum paid in London last week for tea duty amounted to £59,317 2s. 6d., which was an increase of £6,637 6s. 6d. above the amount derived from the same source of revenue during the corresponding week of 1876.

The Silk market continues in much the same unsatisfactory condition as it has been in for some time past. There is a little firmer tone, but it is very quiet, and prices can scarcely be quoted as higher. This results in part from the very unsettled aspect of political affairs on the Continent and the doubtful state of public matters in France, while the recent disturbances in America have added to the untoward influences against which the market has had to contend. From China the advices are on the whole encouraging. The prices have been as usual above rates here, namely 22s., against 18s., but the settlements have been only to the extent of some 1,600 bales, as against about as many thousand last season. It is clear that buyers there recognise the imprudence of paying high rates on the speculative probability of prices increasing here; and should this course be adhered to, as seems likely to be the case, there is room to hope that the market here may improve, upon any amelioration taking place in the general aspect of trade and of political affairs.

The British Indian Tea Company (Limited), in their annual report, state that the balance of revenue account indicates a surplus of £5,963 6s. 5d. This sum the directors propose to deal with as follows: To declare a dividend of 6s. per share, which will absorb £3,649 10s.; and to extinguish the balance at debit of "Profit and Loss" of £2,173 12s. 2d.; leaving a balance in favour of "Revenue account" of £140 4s. 3d.

Great disappointment is felt at the notice which has just been issued by the liquidators of the late firm of J. C. Im Thurn and Co., who failed on the 9th of April, 1875, announcing the payment of a dividend of 1s. in the pound. At the time of the suspension 5s. was paid, and it was given out with some confidence that the estate would ultimately realise 15s. in the pound. Regret is expressed by the liquidators at the delay in making the first distribution, which is explained by the long-continued and severe depression in trade, especially in the Argentine Republic. The winding-up, it is stated, is still far from complete. "The principal asset, upon which it has been found necessary to expend a considerable sum of money, is only just now beginning to support itself, and to show a fair prospect of a return."

From the fourteenth report and statement of accounts of the Ouhav Coffee Company (Limited), made up to May 31, it appears that with the unappropriated balance brought forward there was a profit of £17,594. A dividend of 10s. per share was paid in January, and the directors now recommend a further payment of 14s. per share, or 12 per cent. for the year, and after an appropriation of £4,000 to the reserve fund there is an undivided balance of £1,594. It was at first estimated that the 1875-6 crop, when the appearance of the blossom was considered, would yield as much as 10,000 cwt., but the actual out-turn was only 8,728 cwt. In its turn the crop of 1876-7 was anticipated to show a good result, but advices received in January showed the estimates were then reduced to 9,000 cwt., and it is now known that the crop will fall short of this lower estimate by a very considerable amount.

The directors of the London and Provincial Bank state in their report for the half-year to the 30th of June that the gross profit was £55,854, including the balance brought down. After deducting expenses and all other charges, the net balance left amounts to £22,288, and this sum the directors propose to distribute as follows:—£12,500 in payment of a dividend at the rate of 12½ per cent., £3,343 as rebate, £500 in reduction of premises account and a balance of £5,945 to the new half-year. During the six months 5,000 new shares have been issued, raising the paid-up capital to £200,000, and the premiums received on this issue amounted to £34,242, of which £33,728 was placed to reserve, making it £100,000, and the balance appropriated in aid of the dividend on the new capital. A new branch has been opened by the bank at Rhyl.

The directors of the Imperial Credit Company (Limited) state in their report for the past half-year that, including the balance of £8,123 brought forward, the net amount at credit of profit and loss is now £44,699. From this they propose to pay the usual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent., or 4s. 6d. per share, and they also recommend a distribution of 7s. 6d. in respect of each surplus certificate, both, of course, tax free. These two payments will take £33,375, leaving £11,324 to be carried forward. The large addition made to the profits during the past half-year is due to the recovery of an amount referred to in former reports as likely to reach £15,000, and which has actually netted £20,736. This has swollen the profits to a point which the directors do not anticipate will be again reached, especially as the gradual conversion of the company's assets into sounder

items of security will affect the periodical income adversely rather than otherwise. Increased income can then only be obtained by the improvement of several large and important assets. The directors further announce that they propose at an early date to take the necessary steps for formally closing the liquidation of the old company, which will enable them to close the realisation account and otherwise simplify the accounts.

The directors of the Bank of Egypt state in their report for the past half-year that the net profits were £14,382, including £1,802 brought forward. They recommend the usual interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent., carrying £1,383 forward. The liabilities of the Bank on current and other accounts amount to £240,489, and the principal assets are—cash, £143,168; Consols, representing the reserve fund, £110,000; bills receivable, £201,664; and Egyptian Government securities and Daira acceptances, £153,494.

Messrs. J. Henry Schroder and Co. announce that they are prepared to pay the amount of the reduced interest of £2 per cent. per annum on the bonds of the Amoor River Navigation Company.

The annual general meeting of the Globe Marine Insurance Company (Limited) was held on the 25th inst., and a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum was declared.

The directors of the Southampton Dock Company have agreed to recommend a dividend for the half-year ended June 30 last of £2 per cent., free of income-tax, being at the rate of £4 per cent. per annum.

The Indian Council has sold the usual amount of bills, but the price is nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. below last week. Of the tenders for £265,000 in bills and telegrams on India which were received at the Bank of England, £176,500 was allotted to Calcutta, at an average rate of 1s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; and £88,500 to Bombay, at an average rate of 1s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Tenders on both Presidencies for bills at 1s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. will receive about 29 per cent.; all above in full.

The *Khehive*, from Southampton on 26th, takes out £724,200. The greater part of this is £373,200 in bar silver for Calcutta and £223,000, also in silver, for Bombay, while £5,000 in gold coin is consigned to the latter place. The dollars for Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Penang are respectively valued at £4,000 £46,000, and £70,000.

The market for Bar Silver is quiet, at 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Mexican Dollars no change.

BULLION QUOTATIONS.

Bar Gold	...	...	77s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	—	per oz.
United States Gold Coin	...	...	76s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 76s. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.	—	per oz.
German Gold Coin	...	...	76s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	—	per oz.
Bar Silver, Fine	...	...	4s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	—	per oz. std
Bar Silver contg. 5 grs. Gold	...	...	4s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	—	do.
Mexican Dollars	...	...	4s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	—	per oz.

DOCUMENTARY AND PRIVATE BILLS.

Colombo	...	...	60 d/s.
Singapore	...	...	1/3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hong Kong	...	...	3/10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Shanghai	...	...	5/2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5/2 $\frac{3}{4}$

EXPORT OF SILVER TO CHINA AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Year.	China.	Straits.
1874	£1,658,855	£1,434,851
1875	723,894	870,120
1876	1,273,757	758,461
1877 to date	1,454,506	983,793
1877 to date	£20,000	—

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

Messrs. Arthur Capel and Co.'s Circular reports as follows:—**Congous.**—Red-leaf kinds: Siftings have been sold from 8d. to 9d. per lb. and dust at 8d. to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.; common to fair kinds sell at about last week's prices. Medium Saryune kinds have sold rather lower, but good kinds both of Saryune and Kaisow at fully previous rates. Fine to finest Kaisow kinds have sold readily from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 11d. for fine and 2s. to 2s. 3d. per lb. for finest. Pak Lin kinds have recovered from the depression of last week, and sales have been made from 1s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for fair to good, and 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. for fine kinds. Black-leaf kinds: Old season's show no change; in new, common to fair have sold from 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 1d. per lb., being rather easier rates; medium kinds from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. remain much as before, the demand being moderate; good, from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 8d., have been in fair request at full prices, the Oonfa kinds having a preference; fine Mouing and Ning Chows have been wanted from 1s. 10d. to 2s., finest also remaining firm at last week's prices. New-make kinds: Common to fair sell slowly, but there has been some inquiry for the better kinds, for which full prices have been paid. Oolongs have been dull of sale, prices ranging from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 8d. for fair to good kinds. There have been no fine Souchongs as yet on offer. Scented Teas.—Canton Capers remain without material change, the finer kinds sell more readily than the common to fair. Orange Pekoes: The Macao kinds have sold well for good to fine kinds, as

also a few parcels of long leaf kinds. Foochow kinds: Further arrivals of Orange Pekoe have sold at rather lower prices. Green Teas.—The public sales of these have gone off slowly, and prices realised have been very low in the absence of export demand, and only a limited inquiry from the home trade.

Dealers still complain of dull trade in the provinces, and the large delivery of new season's Tea during the month has been evidently to meet the London requirements, indicating a large autumnal demand, when the market is fairly settled down. The further arrivals of red-leaf establishes the quality to be far below an average; this has caused renewed attention to fine and finest black-leaves, which are selling at very reasonable prices, and as imports fall off will be found to be the cheapest Teas of the season. Fair to medium Teas are ruling low in price, and it seems a pity importers force them on unwilling buyers, seeing that before the bills fall due these Teas will be wanted at pence per lb. more. The steamers loading at Foochow are meeting with slow despatch, the Viking and Penguin taking several weeks to fill up, and the heavy losses on the red-leaves, except the few favourite finest chops will tend to materially reduce the ultimate export. Canton Scenteds of good quality are scarce and wanted, and prices show an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1d. per lb. Taysan Congou in less supply, but demand is inactive, as usual when the country Congous arrive in quantity. Green Teas—except the No. 1 lines of the different classes—sell at very low rates, and the import must be checked, if not cease entirely, until a higher range is again established. Indian leaf so far imported of season 1877-78 is of very inferior quality, and this has also tended to improve fine China growth.

SILK.

The market has been quiet during the week.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

CHINA.			
Taslee, No. 1	...	...	21s. 0d. to 22s. 0d.
" No. 2	...	...	20s. 0d. to 21s. 0d.
" No. 3	...	...	19s. 0d. to 20s. 0d.
" Red Peacock	...	...	17s. 3d. to 17s. 6d.
Yuenfai and Hainan, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	...	...	17s. 0d. to 20s. 0d.
Taysan Keying, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	...	...	14s. 6d. to 20s. 0d.
Long Reel	...	...	11s. 0d. to 14s. 0d.
Canton	...	...	11s. 6d. to 17s. 0d.
Chinese Throwa	...	...	14s. 0d. to 17s. 0d.
JAPAN.			
Mailash and Sinchu, Nos. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2, and 3...	...	...	17s. 6d. to 23s. 0d.
Idah, (None)	...	...	...
Sodai, No. 2	...	...	17s. 0d. to 18s. 0d.
Oshu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	...	...	16s. 0d. to 19s. 0d.
Amatski	...	...	14s. 0d. to 16s. 0d.
Kakidash	...	...	19s. 0d. to 2s. 0d.
Hatcho-gee...	...	...	13s. 0d. to 15s. 0d.

COTTON.—A very dull tone has prevailed, and only small transactions have occurred in any position, prices being barely upheld. Tinnivelly 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Western Madras 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; Bengal 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; Rangoon 4 9-16d. For arrival:—Tinnivelly 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. May-June shipment, good fair. At auction 80 bales China sold at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; of 89 bales Fiji 20 bales sold at 7d. to 15d.

COFFEE.—This market remains steady, although quiet; the small supply of Plantation Ceylon at auction, consisting chiefly of undesirable qualities, went off quietly at previous rates. 89 casks 6 tierces 25 barrels 47 bags Plantation Ceylon sold, triage at 80s. 6d. to 91s. 6d., common small at 93s. to 96s., low middling grey at 103s. to 104s. 6d., middling at 106s. 6d. to 108s. 6d., bold at 114s., pea-berry at 107s. 6d. to 109s. Larger supplies offered by auction went off quietly for most descriptions, Plantation Ceylon selling at about previous rates for grey to full prices for fine colour, Native declined fully 6d., and Costa Rica, consisting chiefly of mixed, went off flatly at a decline of 2s. to 3s., except for a few lots of good, which sold steadily.

CANES.—At auction 166,000 Tonkin partly sold at 5-16d. to $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 40,500 yellow Bamboo at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $\frac{3}{4}$ d., 23,325 black ditto at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 50,000 Partridge at 1d. to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 6,000 Whanghas at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 260 Malacca at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 9,760 ground Rattans at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 13,900 Penang Lawrys at 4d. to 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3,920 Borneo bought in at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each.

GAMBIER.—The market is quiet, no floating sales have been reported during the last few days, and only small sales of whole bales have occurred on the spot at 21s.

GLUE.—89 bags bought in at 35s.

HEMP.—A strong demand has prevailed for Manila, resulting in a good business, closing at a recovery of about 20s. per ton. On the spot the sales are nearly 2,000 bales, fair to good fair at £29 to £29 10s., Zebu at £30; and for arrival 1,000 bales Zebu at £30 to £30 10s.

HIDES.—At the public sales Singapore and Penang Ox and Cow brought about late rates. Rangoon were slow of sale, without material change. China were in moderate supply, but met a limited demand. Some extreme light weights brought very high prices, but a decline of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. was established on the bulk. Buffalo: Singapore and Penang were in moderate request, without change in value. Calcutta brought full prices. Of 60,748 East India, Singapore, Penang, and Rangoon Ox and Cow in the hair offered 26,193 sold.

MATTING.—At auction of 845 rolls China about 200 rolls sold, white 27 to 18 inches wide 23s. 6d. to 25s., check 27 to 36 ditto 23s. to 24s., 45 to 54 ditto 26s. 6d. to 33s., and one lot white mats 40s. per roll.

MADE.—19 cases 8 boxes Penang were sold at previous rates for ordinary, but dearer for fine; pickings selling at 11d. to 1s., ordinary at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d., good ordinary to low medium at 1s. 7d. to 1s. 11d., medium at 2s. 1d. to 2s. 3d., very fine bold bright at 3s.

PRESERVES.—Of 223 cases China Ginger (Mansing) only 10 cases sold at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

PEPPER.—The market is inactive, and the moderate supply of 1,390 bags at the public sales was only partially disposed of at former rates;

of 697 bags Singapore 350 bags sold at 3½d., 83 bags damaged Penang sold at 3½d. to 3½d., 600 bags Alleppy bought in at 4d. to 4½d. White: In auction 535 bags Singapore went off quietly, and only 230 bags good fair sold at 6½d., being about the previous value.

PLUMBAGO.—At auction 326 barrels Ceylon met a moderate demand, and barely 100 barrels sold, selected lump at 17s. 6d. to 18s. 3d., good small ditto 16s. 3d., fine bright chips 12s. 3d., fair to good dust 8s. 3d. to 9s. 6d.

RICE.—Although the demand for floating cargoes is not active, the market continues very firm, with sales at fully previous rates. The arrived cargo per Jacob Trumphy, 1,364 tons Necrausie, has been sold at 9s. 7½d. ex ship. And three floating cargoes, viz.:—The Hero, 547 tons Rangoon, March sailing, at 10s. 6d. open charter. The Guiseppe Mazzini, 769 tons Rangoon, late March sailing, at 10s. 6d. open charter. The Runnymede, 593 tons Necrausie, May sailing, at 10s. 3d. open charter.

SAGO.—At the public sales only 501 bags small pearl were offered, of which 150 bags sold at previous rates, fair at 16s. 6d., good at 17s. 6d.: 653 bags were bought in at 16s.

SUGAR.—1,531 bags China, brown Swatow sold at 18s. 6d., including washed, with a few at 19s.; privately, 150 tons Hainan China have been sold at 19s., also 3,000 bags brown China at 18s. to 18s. 6d. In auction 5,223 bags unclaved Cebu Manila were bought in at 21s. Since the sale the first pile (2,793 bags) good Cebu has been sold at 20s.

STRAW PLAIT.—At auction 331 bales China went off slowly, and barely 200 bales White found buyers, including 60 bales without reserve, coarse qualities £6 17s. 6d. to £3 2s. 6d., medium £9, cord edge £17 to £19 5s., with a few lots at £20 to £24 per bale.

TIN dull. Straits has been done at £66 10s. to £66 15s., and Australian £66 to £66 5s.

TAPIOCA went off slowly, except exceptionally fine, which brought very full rates. 475 bags ordinary grey Penang bought in at 2½d. Of 962 bags Singapore 400 bags sold, Malacca sort at 2½d., ordinary at 2½d., fine small white 3½d., very fine 3½d., extra bold 3½d. to 3½d.

WAX VEGETABLE.—188 bags, &c., Carnauba bought in at 52s. to 52s. 6d.; 528 boxes Japan bought in, bold saucer 45s., except 179 boxes stained squares, which sold with all faults at 41s. to 41s. 6d., being 2s. to 3s. lower.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

The Circular of Messrs. John Siltzer and Co. of the 27th says:—The inquiry reported at the close of last Tuesday's market soon dwindled away, and the transactions of the two following days were of small importance, at unchanged prices. To-day there has again been only a moderate demand, but by no means freely met, producers as a rule steadily holding for their quotations. Short time has been adopted in some spinning districts, and under the influences at present ruling the market, the movement will probably spread.

QUOTATIONS.

		s.	d.		s.	d.
Grey Shirtings	...	38½-39 in.	...	7½s.	5	2½
Do. do.	...	...	...	8½s.	6	1
Do. do.	...	44½ in.	...	7½s.	6	6½
Do. do.	...	...	...	8½s.	6	10
Do. do.	...	...	...	9½s.	7	10½
Do. do.	...	50 in.	...	10½s.	9	4½
Grey T-Cloths	...	32 in.	...	6½s.	4	2
Do. do.	...	...	...	7½s.	4	8
Do. do. (Mexicans)	...	...	...	7½s.	5	3
Do. do.	...	36 in.	...	8½s.	6	3
Madapolams	...	32 in.	...	2½s. 8oz.	2	2
Grey Jacquets	...	39 in.	...	2½s. 1oz.	2	7½
Grey Drills	...	30 in.	...	14½s.	8	6½
Grey Jeans	...	30 in.	...	8½s.	6	10½
White Spot Shirtings	...	36 in.	...	9	6	
Brocade	...	36 in.	...	16	8½	
Dimas	...	16-21	...	0	9½	
Water Twist (China quality)	...	24-32	...	0	10½	
Do. do. (Mock)	...	32-42	...	0	11	

METALS.

IRON.—Welsh: Rails, £5 10s. to £5 15s.; Bars, £5 15s.; Staffordshire Best: Bars, £7 10s. to £8; Nail Rods, £7 5s. to £8; Hoops, £7 15s. to £9 10s.; Sheets, £9 to £12; Scotch Pig, No. 1, £2 15s. to £3 4s.; Swedes, Bars, Hammered, £11 to £12; Swedes, Steel in kegs, ½ and ¾ in., £16 10s.

YELLOW METAL.—Sheets, 4 by 4 ft., 7d.; Sheathing and Rods, 7d. per lb.

TIN.—English Refined, £75. Tin Plates: Charcoal IC, per box, 22s. 6d. to 28s.; Coke IC, 18s. to 22s.

LEAD.—WB, £21 5s.; do., other brands, £20 to £20 5s.; Spanish soft, ex ship, £19 17s. 6d. to £20; Sheet, £21 to £21 5s.; Shot (kegs extra), £24 10s.; White do., £23.

SPELTER.—Silesian, £19 10s. to £19 15s.

QUICKSILVER.—In bottles of 75 lbs. each, £8.

WOOLLEN GOODS.—LONDON QUOTATIONS.

		s.	d.		
HH Long Ells	...	33	0	per piece	Scarlet
HH Spanish Stripes	...	2	9	" yard	"
HH	...	61	0	" piece	"
SS Camlets	...	61	0	" piece	"
HH Lastings (6 reed)	...	50	0	" "	Black
H Do. (5 reed)	...	44	6	" "	"
HH China Figures	...	18	6	" "	Black
H Do. do.	...	15	6	" "	"
LL Do. do.	...	14	9	" "	"

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
July 16	Asia Mineure	Gaurier	Bangkok	Marseilles
17	Petronella	De Jong	Batavia	Ymuiden
19	Kinderdyk	Disper	Rangoon	Brouwershaven
19	Mandir	Lepallec	Akyab	St. Nazaire
20	Doxford	Withers	Rangoon	Liverpool
20	Industrie	Widenaar	Batavia	Flushing
21	Machra (s.)	—	Do.	Texel
21	Zes Gezusters	V. D. Bosq	Rangoon	Brouwershaven
21	Fortuna	Strolsdal	Rangoon	Do.
21	Argo	Galje	Do.	Do.
21	Eliska	Ecken	Do.	Do.
21	Vidal	Rondeau	Singapore	Marseilles
22	Jacob Trumphy	Svanoe	Akyab	London
22	Hankow (s.)	Symington	Hankow	Do.
22	Convenuti	Bozzo	Rangoon	Bremen
22	Ravenna Padre	Andres	Do.	Do.
23	Glenlyon (s.)	Wallace	Hankow	London
23	St. dt Amsterdam	—	Do.	Do.
23	Radnorshire (s.)	Thompson	Do.	Do.
23	Speculant	Hustede	Russien	Do.
23	Wielmine	Keller	Rangoon	Bremen
23	Teekiet	Grayer	Akyab	Yexel
24	Clementine	Messae	Java	Greenock
24	Gwalior (s.)	Babitt	Shanghai	London
25	Marie	Gulderman	Batavia	Falmouth
25	William Paterson	Galloway	Samarang	Quebec
25	Brothers German	Stivana	Singapore	New York

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
July 11	Golden State	Delano	Shanghai	New York
11	Caribou	Kenny	Java	Do.
17	Tiger (s.)	Larmier	Shanghai	Nantes
20	Regent Murray	Brown	Rangoon	London
20	Hansa	—	Pennang	Penarth
21	Mandabai (s.)	Wilson	Rangoon	Glasgow
21	Pieter Adolf	De Roever	Sourabaya	St. Nazaire
22	Wester Schelde	Ran	Batavia	Flushing
23	Walter Siegfried	Stolp	Manila	Cuxhaven
23	Dvanesti Thurovacki	Pohel	Singapore	Cardiff
24	Stratourley (s.)	Cassop	Pennang	London
25	Globe	—	Hong Kong	Deal
25	Francisca Padre	Valle	Singapore	Cardiff

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

SPOKEN.

AMSTELSTROOM, Amsterdam to Sourabaya, July 17, near the Wight.
SCHMIDT (Ger. barq.), Bassein to Falmouth, June 1, 16 S., 5 W.
T.V.H.B. (Nor. ship), Akyab to Falmouth, June 1, 16 S., 5 W.
SECONDA Z. (Ital. barq.), Akyab to Falmouth, June 2, 15 S., 8 W.
MENZALEH (of Marsis.), Akyab to Chantl., 80 days out, June 4, 10 S., 12 W.
DON QUIXOTE, Cardiff to Singapore, 31 days out, June 14, 5 N., 25 W.
MABEL (barque of Bristol), standing N.E., July 14, 38 N., 40 W.
LOUDON CASTLE (str.), near Cape Finisterre, July 20.
RIMUS (barque of Liverpool), Cardiff to Manila, June 10, 6 N., 22 W.
K.L.F.W. (Fr. barq.), Bassein to Marseilles, June 22, 25 N., 36 W.
TYBURNIA, Hong Kong to New York, July 1, 2 S., 31 W.
TRINIDAD, Liverpool to Manila, July 7, 15 N., 27 W.

CASUALTIES.

BATAVIA.—July 16, the Andromeda, showing Swedish colours, is aground at Pekalongan. Had part of her outward cargo on board. Subsequent telegrams, dated 20th and 21st July, report the vessel as having got off with assistance after having discharged part of her cargo. She has put into Samarang, but the amount of the damage, if any, has not yet been ascertained; she does not however leak in harbour.

The Christian Mac Ausland, Cooper, Manila to the Channel, has been wrecked on Thousand Islands. First officer and eight men from the Christian MacAusland arrived at Anjer report ship laden with sugar and hemp, from Manila to the Channel, struck on Nicholas Point, and foundered on the 12th inst.; captain, second officer, and thirteen men in boats all arrived.

HONG KONG.—July 25, the Kaisow (British barque), from London, with a general cargo, has arrived here after having been ashore.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LISBON.—July 20, passed, Princes Amalia (str.), from Batavia, for Nieuwe Diep.

SAERES.—July 23, passed, Glaucus (str.), from China for London.

MALTA.—July 21, arrived, Indus (str.), from Southampton, and left for China; 23rd, passed, Loudoun Castle (str.), Marshall, from London, for China; 19, passed, Princes Amalia (str.), from Batavia, for Nieuwe Diep; 25, passed, Gleneagles (str.), from London, for China.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Glenartney, Braemar Castle, Glenearn. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: City of Limerick. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo: Benarty.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Yokohama and Hiogo: Evelyn, Bertha Marion. For Shanghai: Titania, Rutlandshire, Mikado. For Hong Kong: Felix Mendelssohn, Falcon, Johann Smidt. For Batavia, &c.: Ocean Beauty, Frida. For Singapore: Star of the South, Mercur. For Penang: Asterope.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Ulysses (s.), Anchises (s.). For Manila: Olanio. For Anjer: Ellen Munroe. For Batavia, &c.: Alico Davies, Scotia.

At GREENOCK.—For Java ports: Cornelis Smit.

At GLASGOW.—For Manila: John C. Munro. For Singapore and Penang: Carrick Castle.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Rates for steamers and sailing ships on the berth are very depressed. The berth is abundantly supplied. There is little doing in homeward chartering.

Per STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama: 40s. weight, 45s. meat. To Hioho: 45s. weight, 50s. meat. To Nagasaki: 60s. weight, 65s. meat. To Shanghai: 32s. 6d. weight, 32s. 6d. meat. To Hankow: 50s. weight, 50s. meat. To Hong Kong: 32s. 6d. weight, 32s. 6d. meat. To Singapore: 30s. weight, 30s. meat. To Penang: 30s. weight, 30s. meat. To Colombo: 30s. weight or meat. To Batavia: 60s. meat. To Samarang: 70s. meat. To Sourabaya: 70s. meat.

Per SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama: 30s. weight, 30s. meat. To Hioho: 30s. weight or meat. To Shanghai: 25s. weight, 20s. meat. To Hong Kong: 25s. weight, 20s. meat. To Singapore: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meat. To Penang: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meat. To Batavia Samarang, and Sourabaya: 20s. to 25s. weight, 25s. to 30s. meat. To Colombo: 25s. weight, 22s. 6d. meat.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel.—To Yokohama: £30. To Shanghai: £30. To Hong Kong: £25. To Bangkok: 25s. To Singapore: £22. To Penang: £23. To Colombo: £20. To Galle: £18. To Batavia and Sourabaya: £22.

From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama: 30s. To Shanghai: 30s. To Hong Kong: 27s. 6d. To Manila: 25s. To Singapore: 19s. To Penang, 20s. To Colombo: 22s. To Galle: 20s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 22s. To Macassar: 25s.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Hong Kong: 20s. To Shanghai: 25s. To Singapore: 16s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 18s. To Galle: 18s.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS.

MESSRS. JOHN ELDER AND Co. launched from their shipbuilding and engineering works at Fairfield, Govan, an iron screw steamer of 3,500 tons, and of the following dimensions:—Length between perpendiculars 370 feet, breadth 42 feet, and moulded depth 35 feet. The vessel has been built to the order of the Royal Mail Steamship Company, London, and is intended for mail and passenger service between Southampton and the West Indies. The engines, which are to be supplied by her builders, will be of 800-horse power nominal, and constructed on the builders' compound principle. The vessel is flush-decked, with round stern and clipper bow, and with 1,100 tons of coal on board is intended to run at 14½ knots per hour. She is divided into nine water-tight compartments, and is provided with 10 small boats, one of which is a steam launch. The ship will have accommodation for 240 first-class passengers, 50 second-class, and 300 third-class.

W. H. POTTER AND SON launched from their shipbuilding and engineering works, Queen's Dock, Liverpool, a new iron sailing vessel of the following dimensions:—Length 250 feet, beam 37'6 feet, depth in hold 22'9 feet; tonnage, net register, 1,450 tons, ditto B.M., 1,670 tons. As the vessel left the ways she was named the Drumpark by Mrs. M. A. Chadwick. The Drumpark has been built to the order of Messrs. Gillison and Chadwick, of Liverpool. She is classed 100 A1 at Lloyd's, and twenty years in red in the Underwriters' Book. The Drumpark is fitted with all the latest improvements, is intended for the Melbourne trade, and is to be commanded by Captain H. Joste.

INSURANCE CASUALTIES.—N. T. Hill, 1,379 tons, American built, 1876, owned by N. T. Hill and Co., Boston, sailed from Rangoon for U.K. January 25, and is considered hopeless. George Sholtfield, 1,313 tons Am., 1870; Sholtfield Bros., Brunswick; sailed, Akayab, Feb. 21; 70 gs. Harbinger, 1,506 tons Br., 1876, Anderson, Anderson and Co., Newcastle, N.S.W., to Hong Kong, sailed April 29, 15 gs. paid, 25 gs. quoted.

OSLER'S GLASS CHANDELIERS

WALL LIGHTS AND LUSTRES FOR
CHANDELIERS IN BRONZE AND ORNAMENTAL
KEROSENE, MODERATOR, AND OTHER LAMPS
FOR INDIA AND HOME USE.

TABLE GLASS OF ALL KINDS.
ORNAMENTAL GLASS, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN

LONDON—Show Rooms, 45, Oxford-street, W.
BIRMINGHAM—Manufacture and Show Rooms
Broad-street. Established 1807.



GILLET & BLAND, Manufacturers
by improved Steam Machinery of CATHEDRAL
CHURCH, STABLE, SCHOOL, and HOUSE

CLOCKS

to Her Majesty's Government; also Patent CARILLON
or CHIMING MACHINES, on their further improved
principles (of which they are the sole inventors), to play
any number of tunes on any number of bells. Makers
of the Carillon Machine at Worcester Cathedral; Caril-
lons and Great Chime Clocks for Bradford, Rochdale,
and Winchester Town Halls; Manchester and Reading
Town Halls (in hand); St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin;
Sligo Cathedral (in hand); St. Stephen's, Hampstead;
and for 400 churches, &c.; also for Earl Beauchamp,
Duke of Somerset, Lord Kinnaird, Sir John Hawkshaw,
Earl Egmont, HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, for Windsor
Castle (in hand), &c.

Manufacturers of every kind of Horological Instru-
ment. Estimates forwarded on application.
GILLET & BLAND, Steam Clock Factory, Croydon,
London. Established 1844.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

FINEST MEAT FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS
MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with facsimile of Baron Lie-
big's signature across label

GUERLAIN,

15, RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.

VERITABLE AMBROSIAL CREAM for shaving.
FASHIONABLE PERFUMES for the handkerchief.
STILBOIDE for the hair.
SAPOCETI, toilet soap.
EAU DE COLOGNE (préparation spéciale).
POUDRE DE CYPRIS for the complexion, ni fard,
ni bismuth, ni produit chimique.
CREME DE FRAISES (new Cold Cream).



JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

FURNISHED HOUSE

TO LET, at 27, LEE PARK, BLACK-
HEATH, for Three Months, containing Ten good
Rooms. Gardens, &c. Rent £4 4s. per week.
Apply on the premises.

AMAH (Chinese Nurse), wishing to
return at once to China, OFFERS her SER-
VICES, in return for free passage. Well recommended.
Address CAPTAIN, 18, London-terrace, London-fields,
Richmond-road, Hackney.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES

FIVE PRIZE MEDALS PARIS AND VIENNA

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
MUSTARD, WINEGAR,
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
PICKLED SALMON,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
FRESH AND FINTON HADDOCKS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
PRESERVED HAM AND CHEESE
PRESERVED RAGON,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGE
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PATES
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PILCH PIDDINGS.

LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table
delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars,
they should invariably be destroyed when empty.
Goods should always be examined upon delivery,
to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior
brands.

All genuine goods bear the name of CROSSE & BLACK-
WELL on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles,
Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON

A CURE FOR ALL !!!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Possessed of this REMEDY, Every Man may
be his own Doctor. It may be rubbed into
the System, so as to reach any internal
Complaint, by these means, it cures Sores
or Ulcers in the THROAT, STOMACH,
LIVER, SPINE, or other Parts. It is an
infallible remedy for BAD LEGS, BAD
BREASTS, Contracted or Stiff Joints, GOUT,
RHEUMATISM, and all Skin Diseases.

CHINA INVESTMENT AGENCY.

FULL PARTICULARS OF
STOCKS, SHARES, AND
ESTATES

FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO

SHARP & Co.,
BANK BUILDINGS, HONG KONG.
ESTABLISHED 1850.

LEDGER, SMITH, & Co.,
EAST INDIA AND CHINA SHIPPING
and GENERAL AGENTS,

UNDERTAKE the purchase and ship-
ment of Goods of all kinds to China and Japan.
Personal effects, Furniture, Provisions, Wines, Plate,
Jewellery, &c., purchased in the first markets and on
best terms for a stated commission for cash. Quota-
tions, illustrated lists, and where practicable samples,
forwarded by return of mail. Circulars, with fuller
information, can be obtained at the agencies of the
London and China Express.

9, DOWGATE-HILL, CANNON-STREET
LONDON.

LIST OF AGENTS.

THE NINETEENTH Volume of this
JOURNAL commenced the 2nd day of January
1877. Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines, and
6d. for each additional line.

Subscriptions and Advertisements received abroad by
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"	...	WILLIAM WILKINS (for Adver- tisements).
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OFFICE, 79, GRACECHURCH-STREET O

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital, \$5,000,000. All paid up.
Reserve Fund, \$500,000.
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONG KONG.
LONDON COMMITTEE.
Albert Deacon, Esq. (of Messrs. E. and A. Deacon).
E. F. Duncanson, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibbs and Co.).
A. H. Phillips, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibbs and Co.).
MANAGER—David McLean, 51, Lombard-street, E.C.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Hong Kong, Hankow, Saigon
Shanghai, Yokohama, Singapore
Fuchow, Higo, Bombay
Ningpo, Manila, Calcutta

The Corporation grant Drafts upon, and negotiate or collect Bills at any of the Branches or Agencies; also receive Deposits for fixed periods, at rates varying with the period of deposit.

The Corporation issue Letters of Credit, negotiable in the principal cities of Europe, Asia, and America, for the use of travellers.

They open Current Accounts for the convenience of constituents returning from China, Japan, and India. They also undertake the Agency of constituents connected with the East, and receive for safe custody Indian and other Government Securities, drawing Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due.

Dividends are payable in London on receipt of the advice of meeting in Hong Kong, held in February and August.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, August 30, 1851.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,500,000.
RESERVED FUNDS, £500,000.

The Corporation grant Drafts, and negotiate or collect Bills payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Cape Town, Colombo, Fuchow, Higo, Hong Kong, Kandy, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Point de Galle, Port Elizabeth, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, and Yokohama on terms which may be ascertained at their Office. They also issue Circular Notes for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route.

They undertake the agency of parties connected with India and the Colonies, the purchase and sale of British and Foreign Securities, the custody of the same, the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of remittances between the above-named Dependencies.

They also receive deposits of £100 and upwards for fixed periods, the terms for which may be ascertained on application at their Office.

Office hours, Ten to Three; Saturdays, Ten to Two. Threadneedle-street London, 1877.

THE AGRA BANK (Limited).

Established in 1833.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
Head Office:—NICHOLAS-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.
Branches in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

Current accounts are kept at the Head Office on the terms customary with London Bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100. Deposits received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.—At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to twelve months' notice of withdrawal. For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon. Bills issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection. Sales and purchases effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realised. Every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

J. THOMSON, Chairman.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th of March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 20th July, 18th and 31st December, 1866.

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

Capital, fully paid up... £3,200,000
Reserved fund... 800,000

CHIEF MANAGER.—MONSIEUR G. GIROD.
HEAD OFFICE.—14, RUE BERGÈRE, PARIS.
LONDON OFFICE.—144, LUDGATE-HILL-STREET, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS.—The Bank of England, the Union Bank of London.

BRANCHES AT—LYONS, MARSEILLES, NANTES (France), BRUSSELS (Belgium), CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, SHANGHAI, HONG KONG, BOURBON (Reunion), and YOKOHAMA (Japan).

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on all their Branches and Correspondents on the Continent and the East, and transacts Banking business of every description.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.—THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION are prepared to ISSUE DRAFTS at sight on the Bank of California, San Francisco, the terms for which may be ascertained at their Office.
Threadneedle-street 1877.

T. W. JACKSON,
COMMISSION AGENT
SAN FRANCISCO

CHILIAN GOVERNMENT FIVE PER CENT. LOAN, 1875, for £1,900,000.—FOURTH HALF-YEARLY DRAWING.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Eighty-three BONDS, the numbers and particulars of which are hereunder specified, amounting to £20,400, were This Day DRAWN by LOT for PAYMENT at PAR, in accordance with the conditions contained in the Bonds of this Loan, at the Office of the Oriental Bank Corporation, in London. The Agents of this Loan, and in the presence of Thomas Kynaston Weir, Esq., the Consul in London of and representing the Republic of Chili; and William Lamond, Esq., representing the said Oriental Bank Corporation; and of Mr. John Bridges, Notary Public, and that the same will be PAID on or after the 1st of September Next, by the said Oriental Bank Corporation, upon the said Bonds and all Interest Coupons not then due being left at the Office of the said Oriental Bank Corporation three clear days for examination.

The Drawn Bonds will cease to bear Interest on the 1st of September next.

NUMBERS AND PARTICULARS OF THE DRAWN BONDS.									
48	345	403	430	481	522	568	699	732	
9 Bonds for £1,000 each	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£9,000
183	1124	1250	1416	1618	1631	1680	1800	1878	1897
10 Bonds for £500 each	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
2481	2306	2402	2416	2427	2434	2539	2691	2727	2868
2912	2962	2962	2962	3093	3151	3178	3429	3481	3508
3532	3604	3755	3900	4135	4189	4235	4265	4271	4287
4415	4445	4467	4526	4532	4600	4614	4670	4731	4790
4849	5018	5071	5083	5086	5111	5178	5252	5255	5262
5385	5609	5758	6017	6081	6116	6134	6204	6346	6519
6523	6449								
64 Bonds for £100 each	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,400

83 Bonds amounting together to the sum of £20,400

London, 16th July, 1877.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation.

Agents for the Loan, WM. LAMOND.

Present: JOHN BRIDGES, Notary Public, of the firm of Duff, Bridges, and Watts, 5, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

CHILIAN GOVERNMENT FIVE PER CENT. LOAN, 1875, for £2,576,500.—EIGHTH HALF-YEARLY DRAWING.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Ninety-one BONDS, the numbers and particulars of which are hereunder specified, amounting to £27,000, were This Day DRAWN by LOT for PAYMENT at PAR, in accordance with the conditions contained in the Bonds of this Loan, at the Office of the Oriental Bank Corporation, in London. The Agents for the Loan, and in the presence of Thomas Kynaston Weir, Esq., the Consul in London of and representing the Republic of Chili; and William Lamond, Esq., representing the said Oriental Bank Corporation; and of Mr. William Duff, Notary Public; and that the same will be PAID on or after the 1st of September next, by the said Oriental Bank Corporation, upon the said Bonds and all Interest Coupons not then due being left at the Office of the said Oriental Bank Corporation three clear days for examination.

The Drawn Bonds will cease to bear Interest on the 1st of September next.

NUMBERS AND PARTICULARS OF THE DRAWN BONDS.									
138	286	425	441	532	664	715	751	838	875
891	1116	1186	1215	1276	1279	1461	1650	1740	1747
1931	1934	2014	2137	2450	2466	2470	2473	2478	2564
2647	20 Bonds for £500 each	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
2469	3040	3155	3271	3321	3350	3414	3479	3519	3569
3641	3791	3793	3844	3897	4034	4071	4117	4160	4174
4259	4307	4324	4440	4489	4559	4657	4753	4965	4919
4921	4910	5051	5052	5119	5170	5314	5431	5501	5715
5735	5747	5835	5916	5925	6015	6041	6123	6182	6248
6333	6404	6659	6664	6666	6700	6719	6753	6915	6940
60 Bonds for £100 each	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000

91 Bonds, amounting together to the sum of £27,000

London, 16th July, 1877.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation.

Agents for the Loan, WM. LAMOND.

Present: WILLIAM DUFF, Notary Public, of the firm of Duff, Bridges, and Watts, 5, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

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THE FOLLOWING IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old."

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,"

To the Proprietors of

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London

"L. S."

"L. S."

"L. S."

"L. S."

"L. S."

"L. S."

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RUE NOAILLES, MARSEILLES.

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THIS old-established House has been refitted with all modern comforts, and is well recommended to passengers to and from India, China, &c. New and Old Cairo offer the greatest contrast for visitors.

NEW HOTEL, CAIRO.

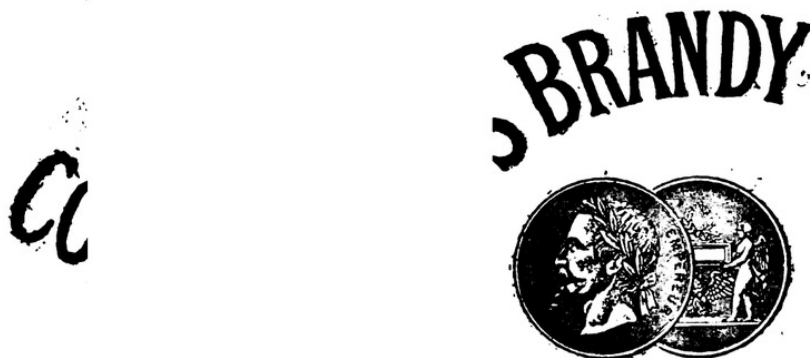
HOTEL DE L'EUROPE, ALEXANDRIA.

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THIS extensive Establishment, opened in 1870, is very favourably known. Travellers and Passengers passing through the Suez Canal can be provided with any article. Cigars of the best Dutch manufacture, real Havana, Manilla, &c., &c., at the most reasonable prices.



THIS celebrated Brandy is highly esteemed for its purity, delicacy of bouquet, and softness of flavour. It is used in preference to any other in many of the leading Paris and London Clubs.

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THE MISSIONARY SCHOOL BLACKHEATH.

THE foundation stone was laid in 1856 by the Earl of Shaftesbury. The building was intended to accommodate seventy-five pupils, and was opened in 1857. The cost was £7,000. The Institution became a decided success; the number of boys rapidly rose to seventy-five, and in addition to these there were in attendance as day pupils twenty of the sons of gentlemen of the neighbourhood, it being thought advantageous that the missionaries' children should mix freely with boys born and brought up in England. For some years past there has been a growing difficulty in obtaining a sufficient income to keep the Institution in working order (probably in consequence of a very general impression that one or two of the Missionary Societies supported the School), so that it has been found needful to reduce the number of pupils to fifty. A meeting of subscribers was lately called to consider the expediency of closing the School. The result, however, was a vigorous effort to raise the necessary funds to carry it on efficiently. The appeal was warmly responded to, and £1,000 was obtained. The debt has been paid off, some necessary repairs effected, and the hope is that the Home and School, so valued by our noble band of missionaries, will be raised to a state of efficiency equal to that of its best days.

The Committee is happy to have as the present Head Master the Rev. Edward Waite, M.A., a gentleman of high literary qualifications, while Mrs. Waite is a true mother to the boys. There is an efficient staff of masters assisting Mr. Waite, and every confidence is felt that such an education is being given as will afford entire satisfaction both to the parents and the subscribers. The Institution is wholly unsectarian in its character. The total number of boys received since 1852 is 307. Of these 176 were the sons of missionaries of the London Missionary Society; Baptist, 75; Presbyterian, 23 Wesleyan, Episcopalian, and others, 23.

The School is not intended for merely secular instruction; the spiritual interests of the boys are carefully attended to; they are diligently instructed in the truths of Holy Scripture, their conduct constantly watched over, and the whole of their school life pervaded by Christian influence. The Committee are aware that the character of education in general has been much improved in recent years, and being anxious not to fall behind any similar institution, have tested the progress of the boys periodically by Cambridge University Examiners and otherwise, with very satisfactory results. They desire to stimulate the diligence of the boys by offering for competition at least one scholarship—or by what shall be equivalent to a scholarship. Some of the lads show excellent capacities, which would justify the highest opportunities of culture.

The terms on which pupils were originally received were £15 per annum. The charge is now £18, which, considering the increased cost of provisions, &c., is barely equal to the £15 of former times.

The Committee respectfully and urgently solicit the annual assistance of all friends who are able to help the Institution by their contributions. They cordially thank the liberal contributors to the Special Fund above referred to, and beg again to remind them and other friends of the School that it is entirely dependent upon the payments of the parents, and upon voluntary subscriptions, there being no endowment of any kind, or any other source of income, with the exception of an Annual Donation from the executors of a deceased friend to which, however, there is no legal claim.

Subscriptions received by Dr. Mullens, London Missionary Society; Rev. Joseph Beazley, 13, Farnham, Blackheath; A. H. Bateman, Esq., Devonshire House, Blackheath, S.E.; or by the Agents of this Paper at the ports of the Far East.

DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, FEVER, AGUE,
COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S (Ex Army Med. Staff) CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This INVALUABLE REMEDY produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium.

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davonport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—“Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed.”

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne was administered the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 19, 1866.—“Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not ‘supply a want and fill a place.’”

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.—“So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases.”

Beware of spurious and dangerous compounds sold as CHLORODYNE, from which frequent fatal results have followed.

See leading article, *Pharmaceutical Journal*, Aug. 1, 1869, which states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chlorodyne; that it is always right to use his preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

CAUTION.

None genuine without the word “Dr. J. Collis Browne” on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. Sold in Hong Kong and Shanghai by Watson and Co.

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THE GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE; or, Monthly Journal of Geology. Edited by HENRY WOODWARD, F.R.S., F.G.S., assisted by Professor JOHN MORRIS, F.G.S., and ROBERT ETHERIDGE, F.R.S., F.G.S.

London: TRUBNER & Co., 57 and 59, Ludgate-hill.

THE AUSTRIAN MONTHLY ORIENTAL REVIEW.

PUBLISHED by FAEST and FRICK, booksellers, 27, Graben, Vienna, under the direction of the Oriental Museum in that city, with the co-operation of Messrs. M. A. Becker, Vienna; G. Detring, Shanghai; F. von Hellwald, Cannstadt; Fr. von Hochstetter, Vienna; F. Kanitz, Vienna; A. von Kremer, Vienna; P. X. von Neumann, Vienna; A. Pezz, Vienna; J. E. Polak, Vienna; F. von Richtofen, Berlin; C. von Scherzer, London; J. von Schwegel, Vienna; J. Vambery, Buda-Pest; G. Wagener, Yedo; J. von Zweekneck, Berout.

Edited by A. VON SCALA.

Published monthly. Annual subscription, 50kr or the German Empire, 11 marks; for other foreign countries, 14 francs.

The “Oesterreichische Monatsschrift für den Orient,” has the advantage of the co-operation of the most distinguished savans, and has awakened the greatest interest and influence in all directions. The circulation is increasing daily, and it is steadily gaining in popularity.

Subscriptions for 1877 should be sent in early, as it may not be possible later to obtain complete files.

ALCEMEEN DACBLAD

VAN
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TANJONG PAGAR DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, SINGAPORE.

A Telegram dated Singapore, 23rd April, advises that the recent Fire has in no way interfered with the business of the Company. The Fire was confined to the Coals stored behind the Wharf; and the Dock Wharves, Warehouses, and Machinery are uninjured.

All branches of the business are being continued as usual.

MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, & CO., Agents.

34, Leadenhall-street, London, 24th April.

OVERLAND ROUTE
via the SUEZ CANAL.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAMERS sail from Southampton, via the Suez Canal, as follows:—

...	Tons	H.p.	...	...
Venetia...	2,726	450	Aug. 2	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Bokhara	2,932	450	Aug. 9	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, & Queensland.
Zambesi	2,431	370	Aug. 16	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Hydaspes	2,984	450	Aug. 23	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, and Australia.

* Taking passengers for Bombay also by branch steamer from Suez.

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Do. do.	Parsec s.s.	18 yrs	Liv.BK.	S.W.I.D. Aug. 28
Singapore, Hong Kong, and Radnorshire, Shanghai	100 A1	S.W.I.D.	Aug. 11	

* With liberty to call at Hong Kong.
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Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
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Hong Kong Felix Mendelssohn	A1	S.W.I.	With des.	
Yok. & Hiogo	Devana	A1 13 yr.	S.W.I.	With des.

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Tons.	Brokers.	To Sail.
Star of the South ... 665	Wright Bros. & Co.	Aug. —
Mercur ... 481	Robertson & Co.	Aug. —
Glenartney, s.s. ... 2,106	Macgregor, Gow, & Co.	Aug. 3
Braemar Castle, s.s. ... 2,182	Thos. Skinner & Co.	Aug. 4
Benarty, s.s. ... 1,750	Norris & Joyner	Aug. 6
Glenearn, s.s. ...	Macgregor, Gow, & Co.	Aug. 10
Radnorshire, s.s. ... 1,938	Norris & Joyner	Aug. 11

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Anchises, s.s. ... — Alfred Holt ... Aug. 2
Deucalion, s.s. ... — Alfred Holt ... Aug. 17
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Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Horse-power.	Date of Sailing.
Glenartney ...	100 A1	2,106	330	Aug. 3
Glenearn ...	100 A1	2,120	330	Aug. 10
Glenyvon ...	100 A1	2,119	275	To follow
Glenfinlas ...	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
State of Louisiana ...	100 A1	1,869	240	To follow
Glenlyle ...	100 A1	1,676	200	To follow
Glenorchy ...	100 A1	2,788	400	To follow
Glenfalloch ...	100 A1	2,126	275	To follow
Glenroy ...	100 A1	2,121	250	To follow
Glenegles ...	100 A1	2,900	530	To follow

* For terms of Freight and Passage apply to Macgregor, Gow and Co., No. 1, East India Avenue, London, E.C.

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Destination.	Vessel.	Class.	Tons	Date.	From
Shanghai	Rutlandshire	A1	1057	With des	London
Shanghai	Abbey Town	A100	792	To follow	London
Shanghai	Hecla	3/4 11.	867	With des	Antwerp
Port and Or., and Honolulu	Hertfordshire	AA 1	855	With des	Liverpl.

For Freight, &c., apply, in Antwerp to JOHN P. BIST and Co.; in Liverpool to JOHN HAY and Co., 28, Brunswick-street; in London to JOHN HAY and Co., 11, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

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DEPOT FOR WORKS OF ART, &c.,
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